THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,465—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 24-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews...	16th Nov.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
† HYDASPES	2984	500	W. P. Thompson..	30th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th "
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11 h "
† SIAM.....	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000 800	..10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	.....1st December	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
SUTRA...	on the 17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	" 8th Dec. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE.	..L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	to sail on 9th Nov.
IMPERATOR	....C. Beentinger..	4,600	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	.....P. Mersa.. ..	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 830	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their Luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE.....	F. Egger.....	3,500	550	14th Nov. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA.....	R. Garrick ..	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL..	W. Boulton.....	4,100	500	15th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

HURJEEMULL & CO.
DEALERS IN INDIAN JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
INDIAN, PERSIAN & JAPANESE
CURIOSITIES,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
Cheapest House in India,
Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

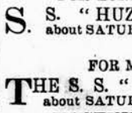
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1lb. each		1	12
" Speed's East Indian.....	"	0	13
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2lbs.....	"	0	10
" Robinson's Patent, prepared, 1lb. tins.....	"	0	10
BAKING POWDER. Borwick's 1s. bottles.....	"	0	13
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF,	2 oz. tin.	1	4
" " "	4 "	2	4
" " MUTTON 2 oz. tin, 1-8 ; 4 oz. tin.		2	8
" " CHICKEN 2 oz.tin, 1-12 ; 4	"	3	4
" CONCENTRATE BEEF TEA	"	1	8
" MUTTON BROTH.....	"	2	4
" CHICKEN BROTH.....	"	3	8
COCOA, EPPS' .....per 1 lb. tin		1	0
" Treacher's Soluble Dietetic... 1	"	0	15
" Van Houten's .....½	"	1	9
COOATINA, Schweitzer's ..... tin 0-12 &		1	8
COCOA NIBS ..... 1lb. tin		1	8
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1lb. tin		0	10
" " Kingsford Oswego, per packet ...		0	8
GELATINE, Nelson's Patent, in 1 & 2 oz. pkts. per doz.		0	5
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, per oz.		0	6
" Blanc Mange Powder " box.....		0	6
" Custard Powder ..... " "		0	6
" Ginger Beer Powder.. " "		0	6
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT, prepared per tin...		0	10
GROUND RICE, 1lb. tin ..... "		0	10
HARD'S FOOD, in packets .....per pkt		0	12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut, per oz. pkt		0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savory and Moore's ... per tin		0	10
LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.....2 oz. jar		1	2
" " .....4 "		2	0
MACCARONI, 2lb. tin ..... per tin		1	8
MILK CONDENSED (Milkmaid Brand) ... "		0	7
" " Nestle's ..... "		0	7
UNSWEETENED MILK ..... "		0	8
MELLING'S FOOD, for Infants & Invalids per bottle 0-15 ; per doz.....		10	4
" " and Invalid's per bottle 1-10 ; per doz		17	0
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD .....per tin		1	8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2lb. ...		0	12
PEA FLOUR, 1 lb. tin .....per tin		0	9
PEARL BARLEY, 2 lb. tin..... "		0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, Biscuits and Food "		2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS..... "		2	4
" RUSKS ..... "		2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2lb. tins or bottles ... "		0	9
SPLIT PEAS, 4 lb. tins..... "		0	14
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2lb. tins..... each		0	11
VERMICELLI, finest white, Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins "		1	8
YEAST POWDER, Yeatman's..... "		0	10
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.....per bot		3	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INSTRUCTIVE
MECHANICAL & SCIENTIFIC TOYS.
! Well Worth Inspecting !
Very Cheap, not Easily Broken.
PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong...	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong.....	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 240, High Holborn, LONDON.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A NEW SPECIALITE,
INTRODUCED BY
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
SOFT SILK WASHING BLOUSES

FOR TENNIS or BOATING.	FOR THE HOUSE or THE GARDEN.	FOR ALL PURPOSES.
WILL WASH LIKE CALICO.	PERFECTLY FAST IN COLOUR.	CAN BE WORN WITH ANY SKIRT.
ARE VERY PRETTY.	ARE VERY INEXPENSIVE.	ARE VERY USEFUL.

This Soft Silk can be had by the Yard for Scarves or Draperies to match the Blouses.
MEASUREMENT FORMS, PATTERNS, AND DESIGNS FREE BY POST.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots..... Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do. ..... Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ..... Rs. 65.
500 " Do. ..... Rs. 65.
AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.
PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the urity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS & HELMETS.
ANDRE AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES
For
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
A MOST SPLENDID SELECTION JUST TO HAND.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
OF THE
CROFTON AND FERRELL'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Nov. 15,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."
MISS EMILY BLAIN
AS
THE REV. ROBERT SPALDING.

FRIDAY,
"EAST LYNNE."

SATURDAY,
"BETSY."

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8, Boxes, Rs. 12.
Doors open at 8-3; Commence at 9.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MACCABE.

PLEASE NOTE that FREDERIC the First and Only
MACCABE
makes his FIRST APPEARANCE in Bombay at the NOVELTY THEATRE on MONDAY NEXT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY."
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER,
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
in their charming Character
SONGS & DANCES.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8. Boxes, Rs. 12.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. GREEN and READ, Apollo Bunder.
Reserved Seats at Miss JEWEL DEANE'S, Victoria Family Hotel, opposite Gymkhana.
Doors open at 8 p.m.—To commence at 9 p.m.

N.B.—See what the *Englishman* of Monday, the 16th January, says:—

"One of the brightest things in the programme was the 'Masher Duet' by the Misses Maggie and Beauty Campbell,—two little children who give promise of great future excellence. Little 'Beauty,' in a Nigger Song, fairly brought down the house, the silvery tones of the child's voice being very pleasant, while the infantile 'break-down' was irresistible."

And the *Indian Daily News*, of same date, says:—"The Misses Maggie and Beauty Campbell impersonated two Mashers so very well, that it was with difficulty they could stoop to pick up the bouquets that were showered on them owing to the 'fit' of their Clothes."

NOTICE.

THERE will be NO AGING and MEASURING by the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB before 1st January, 1889.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary.
14th November, 1888. W. I. T. C.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the following works, until 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant:—

1. Foundation and Plinth of the Trinity Church, in connection with the Indo-British Institutions.
2. Construction of a Customs Office at Mahim.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Plans and Specifications seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th November, 1888.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for an Iron Steam Launch, length 44 feet; beam 7½ feet; depth 4½ feet; fitted with double Cylinder Engines, Boiler and Screw Propeller, complete, and all in very good condition. She is a very suitable Boat for Indian Rivers or Main Canals. Delivery will be given free at any Railway Station, between Roorkee, O. and R. Railway, and Calcutta, Bombay or Kurrachee. Apply to

R. MACALISTER,
Roorkee.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.

No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
2. 7½ by 4½ by 3 in	18	5. 11 by 5½ by 4½ in	25
3. 9 by 5½ by 3½ in	21	6. 12 by 7 by 5 in	28
4. 10 by 6 by 4 in	23	7. 14 by 8 by 5 in	32

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE.—A VERTICAL, 10 H. P. LAUNCH ENGINE, with Multitubular Boiler, both in good order, recently removed to make room for a more powerful Engine and Boiler. May be seen at the Port Trust Workshops, Clerk Bunder. Tenders for the purchase of the same to be forwarded to the Undersigned. The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 14th November, 1888.

B. B. AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 17th December next, for the Supply of Castor Oil required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which the Tender will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Tender should be superscribed, "Tender for Castor Oil" and a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand must accompany the Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company" and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the Castor Oil to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1888.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of November 1888, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th September, 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To Transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 15th, to MONDAY the 26th November 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A Nearly New Lady's Side SADDLE and BRIDLE with numda complete made to order by DUNNETT & Co.

An English-built VICTORIA, with a moveable Coach-box and a pair of well matched bay Arab HORSES, fast trotters, the property of a gentleman.

A Flea-bitten Grey Waler HORSE, up to weight and perfectly quiet to ride, and on parade.

A High-caste Chesnut Arab HORSE about 13-3, rising 5 years, believed to be sound, and a perfect Saddle Horse.

And some Bran New and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES of sorts by different makers for Sale.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that no Foreign Parcels will be despatched from India to the United Kingdom, Malta and Gibraltar by the Mail, which will leave Bombay on the 30th November next.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presy. Post-Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., 10th Nov. 1888.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED AT ONCE by the Executive Engineer, Aden Defences, Two (2) Thoroughly Good Native MECHANICS and FITTERS to be employed in fixing up large sheers. Probable period of employment (3) Three Months. Apply, with certificates and stating wages expected, to Undersigned before the 17th instant.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Colaba, 10th November, 1888.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to Samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khamgaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote and Wudwan during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1888.

A LONDON FIRM, whose AGENT in BOMBAY is about TO RETIRE, desires to make arrangements with a Firm of gentleman of established position for the conduct of Indent, Produce, and other business. Address, with particulars of experience, connection, and financial position to "NEMO," care of Street and Co., 30 Cornhill, London, England.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary. But practical proof—experiment and observation—of the truth of Phrenology, should first be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months.....Rs. 26
Six months.....,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

'XMAS CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATE and BON BONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

'XMAS TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medow-street.

'XMAS CAKES and ORNAMENTS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Fort.

'XMAS HAMS and OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Bombay.

'XMAS NOVELTIES, worth having

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers	Rs.	20 to 25 per suit
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Suits	,,	15 to 18 ,,
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Coat and Cashmere Trousers	,,	25 to 30 ,,
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	,,	35 to 40 ,,
Do. Black Broad Cloth Dress Suits Complete	,,	50 to 80 ,,
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	,,	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats, Light in Weight	,,	6 to 7 each
Do. Best Linen Collars of Latest Different Fashions	,,	4 to 5 per doz.
Do. Best Merino Socks	,,	8 to 12 ,,
Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, Durable, Lasting, Elegant and Serviceable, combined with Cheapness.		

A Trial is Solicited.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand, for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands commonly called Glandular Swellings, which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ"

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional); Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. I would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, scanty or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 5 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often destroy happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 15, Bead Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863.....£300,690
,, 1875.....6988,156
,, 1886.....6955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,673 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court re-opens, 11 a.m.
Sale of Fancy Work, Education Society School, Byculla, 4 to 7 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Miss Deane's Variety Company, 9 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, St. Mary's College, Victoria Garden, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Volunteer Rifle Corps, Esplanade Bandstand 5-30 p.m.
Band, St. Peter's, Parli Hill, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta; Chilka (s), Moulmein; Hindoo (s), Mandvie; and Barawa (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf; Coconada (s), Marmagoa, &c.; China (s), Dunkirk; Lalpoora (s), Galle; and Khiva (s), Mauritius.

VICTORIA Dock.—The s.s. Taif entered the dock on the 13th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inishowen Head entered, and the s.s. China left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 10th inst. shows a decrease in total earnings of Rs. 95,283.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Berenice, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day. the 15th instant.

MESSRS. CROFTON AND FERRELL'S Dramatic Company will perform "The Private Secretary" this evening at the Novelty Theatre.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—A public meeting under the auspices of the above Order is to be held in the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, this day, to welcome Miss Rumsey, recently arrived from England, who is to engage in Rescue and Temperance work in Bombay. Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., is expected to speak.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—On the first of October last, there were 86 bullocks, 27 horses, and 5 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 92 bullocks, 46 horses, and 14 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 77 bullocks, 42 horses, and 10 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among bullocks, 6 cases among horses, and 4 cases among dogs, proved fatal during the past month.

A SQUABBLE IN A RESTAURANT.—Mr. Cooper yesterday disposed of a case in which Mr. A. Hind charged Mr. Wardrop, an engineer, with assaulting him on the 10th inst. The parties, it appeared, met in the Grand Hotel that night, when it appeared the accused insulted the complainant, and after some high words passed between them, Mr. Hind was then struck by the accused. His Worship remarked that both were in fault. The accused, however, was not justified in striking the complainant, and his Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 5.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of St. Mary's College this evening at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quickstep	Montrose	H. Cogswell.
Valse	Mia Cara	P. Bucalossi.
The Queen's...	Jubilee March	M. Watson.
Mazurka	Pearl of the Sea	C. Merz.
Gavotte	Stephanie	C. Czibulka.
Quadrille	Deutsche Lieder	Y. Resch.
Galop	Rodney	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock:—

March	The Vagabond	Basquit.
Overture	Du Felsenmeehle	Reissiger.
Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote.
Fantasia	On Old and Humorous Melodies	J. A. Kappey.
Valse	Brautlieder (in Bridal Array)	Gung'l.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON PARLI HILL.—This evening the following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's Band on Parli Hill, near the Gymkhana, commencing at eight o'clock (Bombay Time):—

March	National Unity	E. Newton.
Quadrille	Lieder	H. Siewert.
Valse	Night and Morn	P. Bucalossi.
Song	The Last Chord	A. Sullivan.
Lancers	Connaught	C. D'Albert.
Valse	In the Twilight	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Rosalinda	R. Smith.
Polka	Love Light	E. Newton.
Galop	One Turn More	T. Dawson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A SHARE-BROKER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Skipsey applied to Mr. Hamilton for a summons against Goculdass Narindass, a share-broker, on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 300. It was stated that the accused visited a shroff, named Hurilal, and opened negociations with him for the purchase of twenty-five shares, which he made him believe a shareholder of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company wished to dispose of. The shroff appearing willing to buy the shares, the accused promised to effect the sale. He shortly after this told the complainant that Govindjee Thakersey, the shareholder, was willing to part with the shares for Rs. 12,000, but wanted an immediate advance of Rs. 300. The complainant gave the money readily, promising to pay the rest whenever it was demanded, and it was agreed that the shares should be handed over in the afternoon. The complainant, however, received no shares that day, and suspected that he had been cheated. He made inquiries of the shareholder, and found that he had never authorized the accused to sell the shares, nor had he received any of the money paid to the accused. Under these circumstances Mr. Skipsey asked for a summons, which his Worship granted.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. STUART, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Major E. Bruce, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, have been appointed to collect transport statistics of the resources of certain districts in the Punjab. These officers will be allowed actual travelling expenses, plus a deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per diem.

OFFICERS in charge of Royal Artillery round the coast of Great Britain are to be supplied by the War Office with maps of the coasts and country around the principal fortifications on a scale of one inch to the mile, the maps being regarded as confidential and to be retained in their own possession. The maps will have the forts and the ranges of their guns shown in block, and are intended for use in the general arrangement for coast defence.

BATTA-DRAWING native regiments, when ordered to attend camps-of-exercise, will be provided with Government carriage in lieu of batta, on the scale allowed for the troops generally, when proceeding to and returning from camps-of-instruction. The cost of the hired carriage supplied, the marching batta of transport attendants and charge for the extra grain for the animals will be defrayed out of the fixed sum allowed by Government for camp expenses.

ANOTHER heroine of the Connaught Rangers has passed away and received burial with military honours. On Saturday, the 13th October, the remains of Mrs. Maistre, the wife of Sergeant-Major Maistre, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, were interred with full military honours in the presence of the Major-General Commanding and Staff of the 3rd Brigade and officers of the Connaught Rangers. The late Mrs. Maistre received the Order of the Red Cross from her Majesty the Queen for her heroic behaviour in succouring and attending the wounded at Brunker's Spruit in Zululand. Mrs. Maistre was only 29 years of age at the time of her death.

THE results obtained at last season's artillery practice having been unsatisfactory, it has been decided to make a change in the gunnery prizes, as a tentative measure, for the year 1889-90. The money prizes now allowed will be divided into (1) prizes for theoretical examination and (2) prizes for shooting in the following proportions:—

1st prize, theoretical £2, and practical £2; 2nd prize theoretical, £1 10s., and practical £1 10s.; 3rd prize theoretical 15s., and practical 15s.; 4th prize theoretical 15s., and practical 15s. and 5th prize theoretical 15s., and practical 15s. and badge in each case. Garrison Batteries.—6th prize theoretical 15s. and practical 15s. and badge.

All non-commissioned officers will be tested in (1) drilling a squad and imparting instruction; (2) accuracy and quickness in judging distance; and (3) boring and fixing fuzes. Sergeant-instructors, battery sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants and warrant officers will not be allowed to compete. Artificers may compete as gunners. For the shooting prizes all non-commissioned officers (staff-sergeant excepted) and gunners wishing to compete will be examined in practical matters, and marks will be assigned in "laying" and "shooting."

A SOCIAL NUISANCE.

THE following memorial has been sent to Government by residents in Chopaty, Grant Road, Belasis Road, Arthur Road, and other localities in the Town and Island of Bombay:—

THAT the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Bombay having prohibited certain European prostitutes who occupied houses situated in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, these women have removed to various other localities to the great inconvenience and annoyance of your Excellency's petitioners.

That women of the class in question resided for the last twenty-three years in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street—the whole of the street being reserved for them—no respectable people having cared to live in or near it. So that the nuisance was localized, and was not complained of by the general public; but now the respectable quarters of the town have been invaded by these women who have spread themselves in twos and threes in various localities, where they have become both a nuisance to the respectable and a source of demoralization to the young and inexperienced.

That the subject was first laid before your Lordship in Council on the 20th October 1887, when your Lordship was pleased to direct the Commissioner of Police to reconsider his arrangements in consultation with four or five of the principal Memorialists. Accordingly a conference was held with the Commissioner of Police, and though the subject was discussed at some length, the result was not satisfactory, as the then Commissioner seemed disinclined to admit that the nuisance was as great as those who suffered from it had declared it to be. Your petitioners thereupon had to re-address your Lordship in Council on the subject on the 21st January last; and after giving the petition a careful consideration, your Lordship in Council was pleased to direct the Commissioner of Police, some time in March last, to rescind his previous order to these women, and allow them to return to Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street. Unfortunately the orders of Government were left unexecuted until they were compelled to issue peremptory orders on the 1st of June last. Simultaneously, however, the C. D. Act was suspended.

That, in a letter dated the 14th June 1888, it was brought to the notice of Government by your petitioners that, notwithstanding the peremptory orders of Government to direct the women to return to Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, the Commissioner of Police only informed the women that they might go and live in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, if they chose to do so; thus leaving them free to establish themselves in the very midst of the respectable population of other parts of the city. Your petitioners also prayed that irrespective of the C. D. Act, the Commissioner of Police might be directed to compel the women in question to leave the respectable localities and return to Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, as the only true way of remedying the nuisance complained of, and which remedy Government wished to apply.

To this representation Government replied in a letter, through the Under-Secretary, Mr. J. De Courcy Atkins, on the 20th July 1888, confirming the views expressed by your petitioners; and intimating that the Commissioner of Police has been further directed (on the suspension of the C. D. Act) to prohibit the women the use as brothels of the houses which have been occupid for this purpose in other parts of the City since the removal of the prostitutes from Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street with a view to bring them to their old quarters.

That on this intimation the Commissioner of Police was communicated, with on the 23rd July last, giving him a list of the brothel-houses existing in respectable localities, and requesting him to remove the tenants at his convenience in conformity with the wishes of Government.

Athough two months have passed since the letter was addressed to the Police authorities, they did not take the least trouble to carry out the wishes of Government, as expressed in their letter quoted below; on the contrary, new brothel-houses have been allowed to be opened in other respectable localities, such as Gilder Street and Bellasis Road, the latter facing the Byculla Club and next door to a Protestant church.

"Mr. B. Ferozshaw is informed that as Act XIV. of 1868 has ceased "to be in operation in Bombay from the 1st instant, the Commissioner of Police has now no power to segregate prostitutes in any particular street, or part of the City, by proceeding under Section 20 of that Act. All that the Commissioner can now do, is to prohibit, under Section 14 of Act. XLVIII. of 1860, the use as brothels of the houses which have been occupied for this purpose in other parts of the City since the removal of the prostitutes from Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street with a view to gradually bring them back to their old quarters. The Commissioner of Police has been informed to this effect."

That the opening of these additional brothel-houses was communicated to the Commissioner of Police, who referred the inhabitants of the infested localities to the Law Courts; thereupon your petitioners had to address the Chief Secretary to Government on the 26th of September 1888, in the hope that the social evil might not be allowed to be made a permanent one, but, to their disappointment they received a reply from the Chief Secretary on the 12th ultimo that "Mr. B. Ferozshaw is informed, in reply to his letter dated the 26th ultimo, that if the brothels, of the existence of which he complains, are found to be an annoyance by respectable persons residing in the vicinity, it is open to the latter to taken action under Section 14 of Act 48 of 1860."

Your Lordship's petitioners submit that this reply is in direct contravention of the former decisions of your Excellency in Council, arrived at after a patient hearing and mature deliberation, for which the public is highly grateful. That the views of Government on this question can have undergone any material change we will not presume to say, and we are unable to believe that any reason can have been brought before Government which would satisfy them that the onus of removing objectionable women from respectable localities rests upon the householders, and not upon the Police.

Your petitioners beg to submit that the nuisance has been created by the Police; and it is this special circumstance which entitles them to claim that the agency which caused the nuisance should be the agency to remove it.

Under ordinary circumstances respectable householders might be expected to spend their time and money in seeking redress for the nuisance under Sect. 14 of Act 48 of 1860. But the spread of the present nuisance was caused directly by the action of the Police, and when Government have admitted that this Police action was unadvised, the obligation to restore the lost privileges of the respectable inhabitants should in equity rest upon those who have disturbed the community by unnecessarily inflicting a serious nuisance upon them, and not upon those who have already suffered sufficiently from proceedings which the Government themselves have condemned.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct the Commissioner of Police to take immediate action against the women in question so as to compel them to leave the places where they have been a source of great nuisance.

JAMASSJI DUSTOOR MINOCHERJI.

Bombay, 13th November 1888.

PROSPECTS OF THE BURMA RICE CROP.

THE prospects on 1st November are shown to have been as follows:—"Area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts is now estimated at 3,602,766 acres, or 127,199 acres more than the area actually under cultivation in 1887. The damage resulting from floods is considerable in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, Shwegyin, and Amherst districts. At the end of October and in the first week in November, rain has everywhere been insufficient, and the crop which promised very well indeed, is now not likely to be above average, unless more rain falls."

CANDIDATES for the public service are mostly selected by two methods, remarks the *British Medical Journal*, examination in arts, and other tests of intellectual acquirements and mental power and endurance, after which they are submitted to a physical examination as to development of the body and general health. In some cases additional tests are applied as to eyesight. Such tests are not entirely satisfactory as the means of selecting the fittest men for the services, and inquiry is sometimes made as to whether it would be possible to employ other physiological tests of aptitude. Many tests of perfection of development, physical strength, and aptness of the nerve system, are used in the laboratories devoted to anthropometry and psychological research. Some of these are easily applied, and might be employed at small cost of time and money as evidence of the brain-faculty of candidates for appointments. There is no difficulty in formulating the accuracy of perception by eye and ear, the readiness in determining variations in illumination, or the muscular sense and perception of varying pressure upon different parts of the body. It would be satisfactory to hear from those who have worked in psychological laboratories what test they would suggest as means of determining the average acuteness of brain-power and the condition of the nerve-system submitted to examination.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presiding. Besides the chairman, there were present Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, Drs. Waters and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and Muncherji N. Banaji.

THE NEW BUDGET.

The chairman proposed that the Committee should postpone consideration of the detailed statement regarding the Corporation and Standing Committee establishment, as Mr. Barrow, the secretary, intended to lay before them at their next meeting facts showing that the work of the department had greatly increased, and, therefore, an increase was necessary in the staff.

Dr. Cowasjee was sure the Committee would willingly hear what the secretary had to say upon the matter.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The chairman said: On the consideration of the estimates for the Commissioner's establishment, the chairman asked the Committee whether in view of the provision contained in clause 3 of sec 57 of the new Act, they did not consider it advisable to enter the salary of the Municipal Commissioner at Rs. 3,000 per mensem. Mr. Ollivant had now been Municipal Commissioner for six years, and fully deserved the promotion the Act had provided for an officer who may have been *three* years in that appointment. The post of Municipal Commissioner was one which required great ability, hard work, and considerable energy, all of which qualities Mr. Ollivant possessed in a remarkable degree, and these had been, as they were all aware, fully applied with great zeal to the benefits of the Municipality. If, therefore, any proposal was made to enter in the budget the salary of the Commissioner at the increased figure it would have his support. All that was desired at present was to include the provision in the budget to meet the contingency in the event of Government seeing fit to raise the salary with the approval of the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal said that, under section 57 of the Act, the Commissioner's salary was fixed by Government, and the initiative for any change in it ought to proceed from Government.

Col. Merewether said it was not proposed to make a definite increase in the Commissioner's salary, but only to make a provision in the budget, in the event of any such proposal being made by the Government.

The Chairman: Yes, what we want is only to make a provision in the budget.

Mr. Javerilal again urged that it was not competent to the Standing Committee to make that provision in the budget, but that if the question admitted of any doubt, it might be referred to the Municipal solicitors for opinion.

The Acting Commissioner did not think there was anything which precluded the Standing Committee from making the recommendation either to the Government or the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji was of opinion that the wording of the section was clear as daylight, and therefore there was no need to take legal opinion.

Col. Merewether observed that whenever any expenditure was considered necessary in the midst of a year, they were often told that no provision had been made for it in the budget; now supposing a few months hence, the Government were to say,—and they might very properly say so—that Mr. Ollivant should have Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,500 per month, then there might be a difficulty as to finding money for the increase.

The chairman agreed with Mr. Javerilal as to the interpretation of the Act. What he wished to say was that a provision should be made by the Committee for the increased salary in the budget. If Government did not propose any increase the grant might lapse.

Mr. Khote observed that there were no two opinions that Mr. Ollivant richly deserved Rs. 3,000 after six years' valuable service. Government would surely take the initiative as soon as they thought it was equitable to do so. But the Standing Committee had no power to make any suggestion either to Government or to increase the salary themselves.

Dr. Waters said it seemed to him that in the Act Government had put the matter in a graceful way, that is to say, they would not raise the Commissioners salary against the will of the Corporation. Government had left it to them to suggest the desirability of an increase. It would be much more graceful on the part of the Corporation to make the suggestion to Government than that the Government should order the Corporation to increase the Commissioner's salary. It seemed to be agreed that Mr. Ollivant fully deserved the promotion, and the Government would, perhaps, wish that the proposal should come from the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji was in favour of increasing the Commissioner's salary, provided it was shown that the Standing Committee did not act illegally in so doing.

It was then unanimously resolved that legal opinion be taken as to whether it is competent to the Standing Committee to make the provision in the budget (having regard to sections 57, 126, 127, and all other sections in the Municipal Act relative to the appointment and remuneration of officers other than the Commissioner) to enter the salary of the Commissioner at Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The next item in the statement regarding the Municipal Commissioner's establishment which proved discussion was that of Rs. 14,400, being the salary of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasjee was surprised that a provision should be made in the budget for an office which did not exist.

Mr. Khote, agreeing with Mr. Cowasjee, said that the proposal for the appointment should emanate from the Corporation.

Mr. Sayani said there was a time when he thought that a Deputy Commissioner ought to be appointed in order to relieve the Commissioner of his heavy and arduous duty; but after he had carefully read the discussion which had taken place in the Legislative Council on the subject, he had come to the conclusion that reasons against the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner were cogent and convincing.

The principal reason in favour of this view was that in the Commissioner alone should rest the undivided responsibility of all his actions. If the Commissioner required his hands to be strengthened, it might be done by employing competent assistance.

Mr. Javerilal argued that any provision made by the Standing Committee for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner would be against the declared wishes of the Corporation, and against the principle of the Act. If the Commissioner was overburdened with work, let him employ some other means of relieving himself of it. He then proposed that the item be omitted from the budget.

Mr. M. N. Banajee thought the initiative should proceed from the Corporation in this matter.

The Acting Commissioner said it was his distinct opinion that it was absolutely impossible for any one person, however hard he might work, or however brilliant his abilities might be, to do the work alone. He could say that for his part he was simply obliged to sign his name to thousands of papers without reading them, for it was impossible to read them all. It was impossible for any one man to read and answer something like sixty-four thousand letters a year. If a Deputy Commissioner were not appointed, the only refuge for the Commissioner would be to delegate a good deal of his work to his clerks to be performed by them in the best way they could. Year by year and day by day the work of the Municipality was becoming more and more difficult, and with the increase of lawyers it was becoming more and more legal. Hardly any order was sent out from the office, but it was disputed by a layer's letter. (Laughter.) He should like to read up books on several important subjects affecting the interest of the Corporation, but he had found it impossible to do so. His own health had broken down, and he should certainly never take up this office again, even if he were offered Rs. 3,000, or even as one gentleman had put it to him, if he were offered Rs. 5,200 per month instead of Rs. 2,500. (Laughter.)

Dr. Waters said it was obvious that the application for a Deputy Commissioner would be made by the Municipal Commissioner, and in face of that probability he did not see they could do anything better than provide for that contingency.

Dr. Cowasjee, while agreeing with every word that had fallen from the Municipal Commissioner as to the amount of work he had to do, said that he should go and tell all that to the Corporation, and if they agreed with him as to the necessity of appointing a Deputy Commissioner, then it would be for the Standing Committee to make the provision in the budget.

Mr. Sayani said the Commissioner was pleased to say that because there was an increase of lawyers in the city, therefore, he received from them letters disputing every notification that was issued from the office. He (Mr. Syani) was one of the lawyers himself, and he wished to say that but for the lawyers this city would not enjoy the safety and the freedom that they did, nor would the people enjoy all the liberty they did. Read English history, read French history, read any history, and one would find that it was lawyers who in every instance had championed the advance of human freedom.

Colonel Merewether expressed his surprise at the change that had been effected in Mr. Sayani's opinion by the debate in the Legislative Council. He added that from his connection with the Port Trust, he was perhaps in good a position as the Commissioner himself to judge of the nature and amount of the Commissioner's work, and he, therefore, agreed with him that it was absolutely impossible for any one man to get through it single-handed.

The Chairman remarked that no doubt the Commissioner was overworked, but he agreed with those members who stated that the Commissioner should go to the Corporation direct for obtaining the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed, and Mr. Javerilal seconded, that the item regarding the salary of a Deputy Commissioner be omitted from the budget. The proposition was carried.

HEAD CLERK TO THE COMMISSIONER.

Some discussion arose on the item of Rs. 200 per mensem included in the budget as the salary of Mr. Cowasji, the head clerk.

Dr. Cowasji said that although he was generally opposed to increases being voted to the salaries of Municipal officers, he thought it would be only fair to their head clerk that some promotion should be given to him. He had refused a better appointment in the University in the hope of improving his prospects in the Municipality, where he had served long and faithfully. Mr. Ollivant, as well as Mr. Charles, had a high opinion of Mr. Cowasji's assiduity and usefulness. The speaker was surprised that no increase had been proposed in the head clerk's salary. He proposed that an increase of Rs. 10 per mensem be voted to him annually, until his pay had reached Rs. 300.

Mr. Banaji said it would be ten years before Mr. Cowasji would reach his maximum limit at the rate of an annual increment of Rs. 10. He suggested that the increase should be at the rate of Rs. 20 every year.

The Acting Commissioner said that Mr. Cawasji fully deserve an increase, but he had not proposed any in the budget, fearing that it might not be sanctioned.

It was unanimously resolved on the motion of Dr. Cawasji, seconded by Mr. Banaji, that a personal allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem be granted to the present head clerk, rising ultimately by annual increments to the total of Rs. 300—Rs. 200, salary and Rs. 100 personal allowance.

The meeting then adjourned.

A LIVELY MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee appointed at a recent Ward meeting of the Rate payers and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward, was held on Tuesday in the Muljee Jatha Cloth, Market Hall, to select candidates by ballot, Special interest was attached to the meeting from the fact that the protest signed by Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt., C. S. I. and other Rate payers of the Bhuleshwar Ward which has already been published in these columns, had to be considered by the meeting. Among these present were Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnick, K. N. Kabrajee, Nanu. N. Kothare, Gokuldas K. Parekh, Shamrao M. Rale, Dinshaw Jijibhai Doctor, Dayabhai Jaduram, Morarji Anundji Tanna, Ratiram Doorgaram, P. M. Nicholson, L. M. S., Narotamdas Gordhandas, Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Mawjee Premjee Tulsidas, Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, C. J. Daji, Dr. C. J. Viegas, F. M. Banaji, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. J. Master, Liladhar Jairam Naranjee, the last four honorary secretaries to the committee and others, including a large number of Bhatia gentlemen.

Mr. Javerilal, having taken the chair, dwelt at some length upon the protest which was read, and said that the grounds mentioned in the protest were too late to be considered for the purposes of the meeting, and were in themselves somewhat frivolous. The chairman also said that another protest had been received to the address of the secretaries of the Ratepayers' Association, but with that they had nothing to do. He then invited discussion on the protest, if any.

Mr. K. H. Kabraji then rose, and, addressing the meeting in Gujarati, characterized the protest as frivolous and coming from an uninterested party, added that the grounds mentioned therein as to the Hall being inconvenient were frivolous and were apparently due to private grudges, &c., which, in a public matter of the kind, ought not to be considered, and requested the meeting to consider the business for the day, and not heed the protest.

Mr. Lukhmidass Bhimjee, who was the first signatory to the Protest, thereupon rose and questioned the chairman as to what *locus standi* Mr. Kobrajee had at that meeting. Mr. Lukhmidas added that the Rate payers' Association had no business to go on advising voters as to their duties which they knew well enough for themselves, and certainly they did not require voters from other wards to lecture them as to what they ought to do and ought not to do in respect of their votes. He also referred to the mistake committed by the Ratepayers' Association in calling a meeting, where residents of the Ward whom the legislature did not recognize were invited. He characterized the proceedings of the last meeting as irregular *ab initio*, and suggested that a fresh meeting be called to which no possible objection could be taken by any ratepayer.

M. Ratiram Doorgaram then addressed the meeting from the point of view, apparently of the signatories to the protest. He began by saying that it was an initial mistake to have called residents who were unqualified for the votes, that the Hall chosen for the meeting was unproper and inconvenient, there being rival markets and rival caste factions, that in spite of the Hindu voters of the Ward being equal in number to Mussulman, Parsee, and other voters. The Hindu voters and the Committee were disproportionately large, being nearly two-thirds which was certainly unfair, that, viewing the Committee from the three leading tests of (a) payment of rates (b) intelligence, (c) nationality and religion. The names did not appear to satisfy the tests looked at generally from all those points of view. Further, that the list of the Committe clearly showed sins of both omission and commission, among the omissions being such worthy names as Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt., C. S. I., Rao Bahadur Nana Morojie, Mr. Luckhmidas Khimjee, Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Chabildas Lallubhai, Mr. Tullackchand Maneckchand, president of the Shravak Committee, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, and several other ratepayers (whose names were given), who held from twelve to forty properties in the ward, and who paid from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000 as rates. As to the many sins of commission he said there were eleven names which had no business to be on the list, the same being voters in other wards, and not voters on the Bhuleshwar Ward. He said that even working classes in England would resent the intrusion of such outsiders on their particular Ward, and as he was informed would even be pelted with notice eggs. He added that one-eighth of the total number of the Committee were Bathia gentlemen belonging to a particular faction of the Bhatia community, that both the local joint-secretaries belonged to the same faction, that the Hall also belonged to the same faction, that even invitation cards were not sent to Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt., C.S.I., Rao Bahadus Nana Morojee the Viyas Family, and in some cases members of the other faction of the Bhattia community received cards with neither a Mr. or an Esquire. The speaker concluded by observing that the *Indian Spectator* of the 28th October last had made the following propheted observation in respect of this Ward meeting." At the same time we sincerely hope that name of these organisations will be suffered to degenerate into a mere Caucus." He feared that the circumstances mentioned by him shewed how the hope had been believed by what had happened.

Mr. Nanu N. Kothare followed observing that it was clear from what had happened that there was going to be a very serious split among the ratepayers of the Bhuleshwar Ward, that the protest had been influentially signed, and should be given due weight, that it was no use carrying things in a sudden way, especially when it was clear that the interest of the whole Ward would suffer by the threatened split, and concluded by proposing that the meeting do adjourn for three weeks to enable the Ratepayer's Association to dispose of the protest sent to them by Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt., C. S. I., and others, and published in that day's *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Dayabhai Jodoram seconded Mr. Nanu's proposal, which was supported by Mr. Dinshaw, Mr. Shamrao M. Rale and others.

Messrs Morarji Tauna, Gokuldas K. Parekh, K. N. Kabrajee, and F. M. Banajee were understood to say that it was no use losing, weeks, that the meeting was already too late, that the protest need not come in the way of the business for which the meeting had been called that day, and Mr. Kabrajee added that by granting time this meeting will be regarded as having played into the hands of the signatories to the protest, and virtually carrying out their object.

Mr. Gokuldas. K Parekh then formally proposed an amendment to Mr Nanu's proposal that the meeting do adjourn for two weeks, meaning apparently that no reference he made in the resolution to the protest, or to any other ground. A voice from behind having suggested that the lateness of the hour (it being nearly 7-15 p.m., and the meeting having sat nearly two hours and a quarter) he mentioned as one of the grounds.

Mr. Gokuldas K. Parek's amendment was then put and carried. It was then put as a substantive proposition, and carried by a majority of 20 against nine, among the minority being Mr. Vizbhookhandas Atmaram, Mr. Nanu N. Kotare, Mr. Shamrao M. Rele Mr. Ratiram Doorgaram, Mr. Dinshaw Solicitor and others.

The meeting concluded at half-past seven.

MR. A. O. HUME AND SIR SYED AHMED

MR A. O. HUME has addressed the following letter to the leading Chiefs and Princes in India:—

Sir,—The newspapers state that the Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., has addressed a letter to you inviting your co-operation in his, so-called, Patriotic Association. Moreover they publish the text of this communication, and in this I find a number of statements referring to the National Congress, which are absolutely untrue. I do not accuse the Syed of wilful falsehood. I hope he would not be guilty of anything of the kind. But the fact is the good old man is not now what he once was; old age has robbed him of the capacity for understanding or appreciating anything that is new, and, as his intemperate and irrational speeches show, he has become a little mad on the subject of the Congress.

But though imputing to him no evil intention, though recognizing that he is rather an object for pity than reproach, none the less are his statements about the Congress false, and none the less does it become my duty to expose them, as such, to you.

I would not weary you with too lengthy an address, and I will therefore now only point out, very briefly, how utterly untrue are his main statements in regard to the Indian National Congress.

The Syed states that the National Congress is an organization opposed to the policy of the British Government. This is untrue. It is an organization in strict accordance alike with the policy of the British Government and the British Constitution; it is viewed with no disfavour by the most eminent British statesmen in India, Lord Dufferin, Reay and Connemara; it has the approval of thousands of loyal British statesmen and politicians, and will, once it has become thoroughly known to them, obtain the support of a majority of our British voters.

The Syed states that the object of the Congress is to replace the present administration by a Republic or Representative Government. This is untrue. The object of the Congress have been clearly set forth in the reports issued by that body, and so far from aiming at replacing the present administration by *anything* else, all the Congress asks for is that this administration should be strengthened by the reform and expansion of the Councils, in which the Congress desires to see a certain proportion of members elected to the office of Councillors, by those classes of the community whom the Government may consider qualified to exercise, intelligently, the franchise it may see fit to confer on them.

The Syed says that the founders of the National Congress have made it appear to the people of England and to the members of Parliament that the whole people of India and all her nations and all the Indian Chiefs agree with their proposals. This is untrue. To Indian Princes and Chiefs no reference at all has ever yet been made, simply because it has not been thought proper to trouble you or other Princes or Chiefs with the matter of the Congress in its earlier and tentative stages, while as regards the people of India, the latest Congress Report (of which over ten thousand copies have been circulated in England) distinctly sets forth that, at the outside, not more than one-tenth of the people of India knew anything about the Congress.

It seems needless to trouble you with any further demonstration of the baseless character of Sir Syed Ahmed's assertions, but in concluding I venture to express a hope that you will, *now*, enquire a little for yourself into the real character of the Congress. If you should be pleased to do this you will find that its real objects are to consolidate British rule to enhance the prosperity alike of the Princes and peoples of India, and to promote mutual good will and charity amongst the members of all the many races, castes and creeds that inhabit this vast Empire.

I remain, your obedient servant,
General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.
Simla, Oct. 1st.

A SPECIES OF FRESH WATER POLYZOA.

AT the last meeting of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Mr. H. H. Anderson read a paper on the above subject and in the course of his remarked said:—

The species (Hyallinella), belongs to one of the most interesting classes of microscopical animals. It is too, comparatively, large, and can be seen in its full beauty with the lowest powers of the microscope. The colonies of an allied species which I have found in great abundance lately may be seen with the naked eye so that the trouble of searching for them is not great. I trust, then, that I may be excused if I go more fully into details of the structure of the animal and the way in which I found it than is necessary for its scientific differentiation. One evening at the end of July I was looking over some ceratophyllum leave for vorticella. I found one, and was examining it with a high power when, across the field of view, passed an arm which reminded me of the tentacles of an octopus. I waited for it to appear again, but as it did not I put on a low power and searched the side over. In changing the objectives I shook the microscope, and though I hunted carefully I could find nothing to account for what I had seen. Close to the spot, however, where were the vorticella that I had been examining I saw a couple of lumps of a jelly-like appearance attached to the side of a leat. A slight movement inside one of them attracted my attention. So I placed them well in the centre of the field of view and watched. Soon I saw the top of one of these lumps begin to unfold and roll back, and through the opening a number of what looked like finger tips appeared slowly coming out. An accidental touch shook the slide ever so slightly, and back darted the tips, and the opening closed over them. After a short time they appeared again, and I then saw that they were the ends of long arms, like the one I had seen at first. There were 20 or 30 of them, all pressed one against the other, till their whole length had come out of the cell, and then they spread open and lay back like the petals of a flower.

Polyzoa are found everywhere on the sea coast, and their species may be numbered by hundreds. There are only some sixteen, however, that are known to exist in fresh water. The commonest of these is Plumetta Repens, which I have lately found in very large numbers. I have brought down a number of specimens with me to-night to exhibit after the papers have been read. It is not so interesting as the Hyallinella which I have been describing, as its cell is composed of hard, opaque matter, and consequently only the tentacles and the upper part of the body are visible, even when the animal is fully extended. The Hyallinella differs from it, as from all other species of Polyzoa, in the extreme transparency of its integument. But it has disappeared. In July I found colonies of five or six cells, in August and September of many cells, but at the end of September, in the colonies examined the inhabitants of many of the cells were dead. A careful and prolonged search in the first week of October led to nothing but the discovery of nothing but the remains of the cell walls, already rapidly dropping to pieces. From the end of July eggs were to be found in the older cells; I am inclined to think that they may appear only during the rains. I hope that next year I may be able to verify this conclusion. Of Hyallinella there are only two species known, both American ones. The form I have found appears to me to differ from them, though of this I cannot be quite certain. I have not been able to get the original descriptions; and though there are two or three pages devoted to them in Julien's monograph, the points mentioned are not very characteristic. In several specimens I counted 30 to 33 tentacles only, while both the American species are said to have about sixty. The shape of the colonies, too, differs from that given in the woodcuts of Julien's monograph, though the description in the text would include almost any form. In the one I have observed the colonies consisted of two to six or eight individuals, rarely more; these were ranged in a single line on or round the stem or over the leaves of the ceratophyllum. Each cell was for more than half its length distinct and free, the upper portion being tubular, slightly narrowing towards the orifice. The mouth appeared to me to be a triangular opening. The arms of the horse-shoe shaped tophophore were not prolonged. These characteristics do not seem to me very distinctive, but the smallness of the colonies (and many hundreds were examined), the small number of tentacles, the cells free for most of their length-tubular and narrowing, are perhaps sufficient to distinguish it as a new species.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Dr. Atmaram Pandurung occupied the chair, and there were present:—Drs. I. B. Lyon, Geo. Wathes, Cowasji Hormusji, Dadabhoy Jamasji, D. B. Master, Vithul Balkrishna, B. S. Shroff, A. Bocarro, N. N. Katrack, Rustom N. Ranina, A. V. Velkar, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. K. N. Bhadurji, Erachshaw Sheriarji Bharucha, Sorabji Kharsedji Mehta, and Dhunjeeshaw Heerjeebhoy Patel were elected members of the Society. Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master read notes of a case

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE. & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A Steady, Competent ENGINEER, for an up-country Hodgart's Cotton Press Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A WALER HORSE, of not less than 15 hands, must be sound and broken to harness. Apply, stating lowest price, to "G. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—First-Class ENGINEER WANTED, for the Dredger "Keephees." Apply personally to the ACTING ENGINEER, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply on the premises.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Lanowli.—Apartments TO LET with or without Board. For terms apply to Mrs. KERR, Prospect House, Lanowli.

OUR COLLECTION of Toys, for 'Xmas Seasons, beats all former Importation and are Singularly Varied and Cheap. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HUNDREDS have admired our One Rupee Packet of 25 Assorted 'Xmas Cards. None have gone without buying after seeing at SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNL. CORPN.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corpn. will be held THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the remaining Furniture of Hamilton's Hotel at Mazagon, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES our Selection of CHRISTMAS CARDS and Wonders how we sell them so cheap from One Pice.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

DAVIS SADDLERY, just landed, SADDLES at Rs. 40, BRIDLES at Rs. 13, HEAD COLLARS Rs. 5, Sets of HARNESS Rs. 60 to Rs. 90, and Rs. 160. Apply to "Godown-Keeper," WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an intelligent PARSEE, with a knowledge of Cotton, to proceed Up-country for Cotton Purchasing.—Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this Paper.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co. have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

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A SALE of Fancy Work and Children's Clothing, at Cheap Prices, will be HELD on the 14th, 15th, and 17th inst., from 4 to 7 p.m., at the Education Society's School, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE, 4 FOX-HOUND PUPS, aged 3 months, 1 Black English Grey-Hound Pup, aged 3 months, 2 Harriers, aged 16 months. Apply to "S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
2 cases, each containing 100oz. Howard's quinine.
The property of a Gentleman, proceeded up-country, consisting of corner cabinets, looking glass, side board, easy chairs, writing tables, washing tables, sofas, pieces of camp tables, whatnot, bedstead with mattress, round table, bookstand, a set of harness, &c., &c.
By order of the President, Mess, R. A.—
27½ dozen pints beer.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong dog-cart
1 " office shigram.
1 strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 11-3, 3 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong new mail phaeton,
1 " chesnut galloway, quiet to ride.
1 " second-hand landau.
1 " glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 " door shigram, in very good order.
1 " set of harness.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite the Church, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of soap, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, mechanical toys, dolls, albums, pipes, hardware, accordions, concertinas, porcelain ware, enamelled paint boxes, tool chests, lady's shawls, walking sticks, fancy mirrors, inkstands, fancy table ornaments, and many other sundry articles, too numerous to described.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
Imported by C. G. Baldock from Australia will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.
25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.
A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Winbridge," also English-made furniture, specially made to order, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, and lamps, complete, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsoma table ornaments rich Persian carpets a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.&c., the property of the late Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.C.I.E.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "SEA QUEEN."
On MONDAY, the 10th December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder.
The yacht, "Sea Queen," is 76 feet long, 11-33 broad and 4-25 deep. She was built at the Government Dockyard in 1854, and is furnished with two masts, deck, elliptic stern, &c., and her register tonnage is 33-22.
The yacht is lying off Apollo Bunder and is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 15, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, as follows:—
2 cases perambulators.
A collection of handsome China vases, wash-hand services, breakfast and tea sets.
6 handsome marble clocks, 15 days, ivory dial, visible escapement
12 majolic time-pieces.
6 music boxes.
On account of the concerned—
Blackwood full carved flower pot stands, teapoys writing tables, wall brackets.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
ENGLISH COOKING STOVES.
"Victors." "Aidress" "Fortess."
These new remarkable stoves have been made of the latest improvement, and specially made for India.
Illustrated catalogue and price list on application.

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A large stock of sewing machines, of all varieties and system, can be selected at the undersigned's Office.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay Nov. 15th 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER, 14.

FINANCIAL quotations to hand this morning through Reuter show no change in any item from those wired on Monday evening.

Wheat too was unaltered in value in a quiet market; but in Mincing Lane, Linseed had become strong, and 3d. per quarter higher was quoted both for Calcutta and Bombay seed yesterday, to arrive. Rapeseed was firm at an advance of 2d. per quarter to arrive in Yellow Cawnpore. Coffee was flat, but unaltered in value.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the day's sales having reached the same figures as the day before, viz. 10,000, but Surats were taken to a smaller extent at 700 bales. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearest and most distant positions, and 3-64d. up for intermediate deliveries. The day's Imports were heavy at 52,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The New York telegram, which was not received till late in the day, advises an advance of 1-16 cent in spot cotton, at 10 cents; but Futures, for February, come at Monday's quotations of 9·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were lighter than last year's in the corresponding day, but heavier to the same extent, as against 1886; and the figures from the opening of the new season now give the following comparison for the three years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	48,000	52,000	44,000
Three days' do ...	131,000	148,000	148,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,959,000	2,482,000	2,030,000

Our local market for the staple has been rather tame to-day, but prices have been steady. No enquiry to speak of for contracts at current quotations has been felt, and the business reported has been confined to a few hundred bales of ready Oomra descriptions of the new crop, say Karanja, at Rs. 231; Dhulia, at Rs. 220; and Oomra proper, at Rs. 225 per candy. A little old Oomra was also taken at Rs. 203.

WHEAT continues steady in tone in spite of a limited enquiry; and the moderate business reported to-day has been at previous rates which we still quote.

SEEDS on the other hand, have been much more wanted to-day, and a large business has transpired in a firm market. Our quotations for Rapeseed are unaltered, but Linseed has advanced 1 anna per cwt., the closing quotation having been Rs. 6-13-0 to 7-0-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows—

Cotton.....	545 bales
Wheat.....	13,176 cwt.
Linseed	3,800 "
Rapeseed	1,786 "
Gingellyseed	6,483 "

FREIGHTS are firm, but we make no change in our quotations. The Clan Graham (s), now ready to receive cargo, was chartered for Liverpool, at 27s. 6d. The Austrian Lloyd steamers have engaged a line of cotton for December to March shipment, at Rs. 18¾ per ton. The P. and O. Company have fixed an extra steamer for London for December at 25s. old scale, for Wheat and Seeds, and 28s. 9d. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, excepting that there was no buyer of Credits at under 1s 4 23-32d. for this year, rates for next year remaining the same. We hear of a moderate business having been done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s 4 23-32d. for this year, and 1s 4 11-16d. for next; but there are not many Bills offering on any line, while demand for remittance continues most restricted. The tone at closing was steady, with the usual Council-bill-day feeling. We quote.

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·76½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 98 3-16 for Fours for cash; 98 ¼ for this month's account; and 98 1-16 for January, with buyers for the November account at the quotation, and towards the close rates hardened a little, an advance of 1-16 per cent. being named 103¾, nominal, has been quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and the only alterations which we have to make this evening in our list are an advance of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Mill Shares at Rs. 985; a decline to the same extent in Kipon, at Rs. 1,060; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, at Rs. 465. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 890 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	890
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Co rporation	63,000	100	all	17½ do.	819
National Bank of India	27,320	$125 250		5 pct	130

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	40	40	Rs. 20	240
Bollary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	600
East India Press Co.,	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	0		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,300xd
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	40
Khamgamm Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	137½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	335
New Beora Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	539
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	500
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	277½
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	320
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	440
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	1,225
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	550

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	20 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	925		185	Nil.	5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	400	00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5	880
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,300
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	825
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	100	Rs. 10	4
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	473
Dover Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	20	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	190
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	R. 9	347½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	54
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soonjs & Co Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	
M. Mody & Co	1,000			p	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS,

CARTER—November 9, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant T J Carter, Leicestershire Regiment, Adjutant, Oudh Volunteers, of a daughter.
KITCHIN—November 9, at St James' Parsonage, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev Walter Kitchin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DASHE—ARCHER—November 1, at Coonoor, by the Rev J Gillings, Joseph Dashe, Municipal Inspector, to (Ellen) widow of the late Joseph Aley Archer.
PRITCHARD—ARCHER—November 10, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Madras, by the Rev James Jollie, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Frederick Pritchard, Deputy Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of James Leonard Archer, of Hampstead Heath, London, N W.
PRUSSIA—COLEMAN—November 10, at St Thoma's Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev S B Taylor, Alfred Bates Prussia, Asst District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to Nina Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Coleman, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

KAUNTZE—October 27, at Quetta, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant Ernest Edward Kauntze, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, eldest son of Colonel E H F Kauntze, R S C, Commandant, 17th B C, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

THE Government of India in the Financial Department have exhibited in their recent letter on financial decentralization the defect that the late Mr. Matthew Arnold believed to be characteristic of the English people. Not many papers more wanting in lucidity have issued from the department; but Mr. Sinkinson has devoted much labour to the task of setting forth the view of the Government on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Provincial Administrations, who are invited to make suggestions on the points which touch their respective interest, have found no difficulty in mastering the general principles set forth in this important document. The obscurity with which the matter is treated will go far to deaden public interest in proposals the effect of which will be widely and keenly felt. But the public will have no difficulty in realizing the general tenor of the scheme. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have for some time past been in communication concerning the condition and prospects of the finances. It will be noted, as one more reason why Indian opinion should arouse itself in regard to the silver question, that "a further depreciation of silver has again compelled them to carefully consider the general financial position," and that it is to this and to the growing demands of the military budget that we are indebted for proposals which will inevitably hamper the local Governments and arrest the course of local development. The remedy for the financial difficulties in which the Supreme Government are placed, and which they hint will quite possibly increase rather than diminish, is to be sought by diminishing the resources at the disposal of the Provincial administrations. The Provincial contracts made in March of last year, and which in the ordinary course of things would have run on until 1892, will be brought to an end with the termination of the current financial year. Under these contracts, in addition to the local revenue consisting of cesses and similar sources of income, the Provincial Government were assigned a quarter of the land revenue and of excise, half the assessed taxes and the revenue from forests and registration, and three-quarters of the stamp revenue. In consideration of this they have to bear the expenditure connected with civil administration generally, and, except in Bombay, with irrigation. But as in Bombay and Madras the shares so assigned fall below the expenditure, the deficit is made good by grants out of general revenues, Bombay receiving a fixed sum of nearly eighty-two lakhs, and Madras thirty-three lakhs. Such, roughly speaking, is the arrangement between the Supreme and the Provincial Government which prevails to-day. The Secretary of State invites the Supreme Government to review the arrangements with the object of "placing upon the Provincial Governments a more complete obligation for bearing their due share of those Imperial liabilities from which under the present system they are exempt." Lord Cross also calls attention to the unequal distribution of burdens between the different administrations, and suggests that the inequality should be corrected, and that if additional revenue be required it should be raised in the provinces best able to supply it, and which now escape their fair share of taxation.

The means proposed by the Government of India for accomplishing this latter object are simple. It is intended to assign in future, not the varying shares of particular revenues which are at present allotted to the provincial administrations, but a uniform percentage of the whole of the revenues of each province. The result of this will be to remove the inequality of allotment which necessarily results from giving to all the administrations an equal share in revenues which do not form an equal proportion in the total revenue of each province. On the face of it the change should work well, but there is novelty in it, and it is too soon to pronounce definitely in its favour. The other and more important part of the project is, however, more obviously open to debate. The Government announce their intention to withdraw next year one-half of the grants made for local purposes. Under this scheme Bengal will lose eight lakhs and a half, the North-West Provinces five lakhs and a half, Madras eleven lakhs, and Bombay Rs. 19,33,000. Bengal and the North-West Provinces will not severely feel the pinch, but we can never contemplate our own deprivations with the philosophy with which we can regard those of our neighbours. A loss of nearly twenty lakhs in the sum available for local grants in this Presidency—a loss, moreover, which it is plainly intimated will continue until further orders—will be very distinctly perceptible. The Local Governments are presented with suggestions for making up the deficiency. They may economise in local expenditure, which means that roads, and schools and hospitals under the control of Local Boards will receive less than hitherto. Or they may divert such surplus as their provincial account may yield; or they may demand larger school fees, larger contribution to hospitals, or even larger local taxes. As to larger school fees, there is a distinct recollection in this Presidency of the observations which Mr. Wordsworth addressed to the Education Commission on this subject six years ago, when he pointed out that so far as higher education was concerned the fees paid were quite as high as the scholars could afford. Mr. Wordsworth's protest against an augmentation of fees was very strong, and we suspect that it applies to a wider educational area than that to which it directly related. An increase of school fees would probably lead, at all events, to a decrease in the number of children attending the schools, and that is scarcely a result which the Government of India, even under financial stress, can contemplate with a light heart. When it is remembered that the grant available for education in this Presidency under the contract of 1887 showed a considerable reduction, it will be seen that there was no need of this additional pressure upon the department. The most disquieting feature of the scheme is that there is no finality in it. The screw is turned to-day, with a polite intimation that it may have to be turned again to-morrow and possibly the day after. The Government plainly say that they are aiming at a condition in which the local expenditure shall be independent of any contribution from the general revenues. The finance of the future is to be one of water-tight compartments, in which local charges and local revenues are to be absolutely shut off from provincial and general. As a step towards this the project set forth in Mr. Sinkinson's letter is courageous and straightforward. But it is not a little abrupt, and we shall be fortunate if we escape grave inconvenience from it.

The apology that is given for the change proposed is long and confused, but the substance of it is intelligible enough. It resolves itself into a complaint that hitherto the general revenues have been too easily available for the Provincial Governments, and that in consequence they have not kept as tight a rein upon local expenditure as they might have done. Practically the basis of the contracts, hitherto, has been the scale of expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the currency of the contract about to lapse, and the contention of the Financial Department—implied rather than avowed—is that this encouraged the administrations to run up their expenditure. The more of their surplus they spent under one contract, the more they could resist the claims of the Supreme Government, when negotiating another, upon the surplus. Since, however, no more quinquennial contracts are henceforth to be entered into this is of past rather than present importance, though for all that we suspect Mr. Sinkinson's account of the matter will be contested by the upholders of provincial financial liberties. The fleeting character of the proposed arrangements will be taken serious exception to. It was not without much forethought and statesmanlike prevision that the principle of the quinquennial contracts between the Supreme and local Governments was introduced. It was felt that if reasonable time were given to local administrations they could develope the revenues entrusted to them, and that knowing the revenues on which they had to rely they could pursue their way in quietness and confidence. They were put in the position of tenants with a five years' lease; henceforth they will be on a yearly tenancy, or one even less secure, since only five months' notice has been given of the termination of the contract that came into operation in April, 1887. The best that is to be said for the new policy will leave unanswered the allegation that it is a serious disturbance, if not a reversal, of the policy inaugurated seventeen years ago by Lord Mayo. As to its fundamental assumption that retrenchment is the obligation primarily of the provincial and only in a second degree of the Imperial administration the advocates of economy are getting tired of combatting that. The sacrifice of the provinces to the needs of the Central Government is, however, an error of the consequences of which history, ancient and modern, yields some startling examples, the significance of which is not reduced by the plausible reminder that "the finances of India cannot be divided into two parts, one of which is in a state of surplus and the other in a state of deficit." The obvious answer to that is that we cannot without detriment have lavish and free expenditure by the Supreme Government, while the subordinate administrations, which minister directly to the civil necessities of the community, are starved and stinted.

OF course no one will suppose that Mr. W. S. Caine, the honourable member for Barrow, now in Bombay, has any desire to urge the Government to encourage a generous use of ardent liquor in this country. Mr. Caine has not in so many words pointed out that not so long ago England drank itself out of a deficit, and recommended that India should go and do likewise, but he tantalisingly shows what may be achieved if things go on as they have been going for the last ten years. People in India have during that time learned to drink who had never drunk before, and he is at pains to calculate that if the income from the sale goes on increasing in its present ratio it will be eight crores in 1898, in 1908 it will amount to sixteen crores, and ten years later thirty-two crores. The Indian Finance Minister proof against the intoxication of these figures has yet to be born. The loss by exchange, the fluctuations of the opium revenue, the demands of the military experts, the claims of the educationalists for new schools and more colleges, the demands of the uncovenanted for equitable treatment—all these factors of the great problem how to make both ends meet would be as nought if Mr. Caine's figures were realised. All that has to be done is to sit still—to sit tight—and let the taste for some of the joys of life spread amongst the population, and crores will come rolling into the replenished treasury. Yet Mr. Caine would not be content if this prospect were realised. He is himself a teetotaller, and is now in India as a delegate from temperance people in England to the temperance people in this country. He is no doubt quite sincere in declaring that when the sale of intoxicating liquors brought in thirty-two crores to the State "the people of India would have become as drunken and degraded as those of any Western nation." The thirty-two crores would be doubtless an abomination to Mr. Caine, as certain gold pieces were to Titus; but a financier would say of them as Vespasian said of the gold, *non olet*; it would not smell of the liquor out of which it was made. Is it then wise of Mr. Caine to hold up this alluring prospect of untold wealth before an impecunious Government? He has great faith in the principles of which he is the exponent; but it is scarcely consistent with ordinary canons of worldly prudence to place the Abkari revenue in the same category as Thrale's Brewery, in which Dr. Johnson saw the potentiality of riches beyond the dreams of avarice. It will be labour in vain to organize deputations to all members of Parliament, and other visitors who come to India during the cold weather, and ask for their help to put an end to the drink traffic if the profits to be derived from it are certain to be in the not very distant future so enormous as Mr. Caine supposes.

ALL the same, it is satisfactory that Mr. Caine and other members of Parliament, while on a cold weather tour in India, should take an active personal interest in questions of importance and speak out their minds freely. The interchange of views cannot fail to have an educational influence, which will not be without ultimate effect on English Parliamentary opinion, and on opinion is this country. Mr. Caine has set an example which, it is to be hoped, will be largely followed. An address from Lord Herschell on the prospects of bimetallism would be of great use in educating opinion and in strengthening the hand of the Government of India when again approaching the Ministry at Home on the subject of the drain caused by the continually augmenting loss by exchange.

NEW relief works have been sanctioned with a view to providing employment for the relief of those affected by the bad season in Guzerat. An extension of his Highness the Gaekwar's narrow gauge system for thirteen miles to the eastward and a branch from Anand to Petlad will be carried out. The former work has been already begun, and the latter, which as we mentioned a few days since, has been sanctioned, will be taken in hand forthwith.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY BAKER left Bombay last evening for Jubbulpore.

THE Secretary of State is sending out forty-five probationers this season for the Indian Staff Corps, of whom five go to Bengal and forty to Madras and Bombay.

MAILS for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi at 7-50 a.m., to-day.

THE first number of the *Indian Standard*, a weekly journal of social, literary and relig

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M.P., for Kerry, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Crimes Act for advising the adoption of the Plan of Campaign.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Before the Parnell Commission yesterday, several Irishmen, including some avowed Fenians, testified to outrages in which they took a part.

OBITUARY.

General Sir Charles Ellice.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 14.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 p. m., last night.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

To-day the Bhore Chief's treasurer was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said he had made an entry of Rs. 10,000, believing it to have been paid. In answer to Mr. Latham witness said that in entry it was mentioned that money was brought by Dowle Shroff in the Bhore service.

Sadashiv Chimnaji stated that he was a karkoon in the Bhore service. He assisted Vishnoo in counting the notes, but did not remember the date; but he knew that it was about the beginning of September, 1887.

By Mr. Inverarity: The notes being composed of seven or eight thousand of small denominations, they required two people to count them.

Shridar Jagganath, Educational Inspector in the Bhore State, deposed that he saw the last witness and Vishnu counting the notes.

By Mr. Inverarity: Witness said he went into room when the notes were being counted on his own business connected with English correspondence. He could not say what correspondence. He had made a statement to Mr. Lee-Warner at Bhore in August.

Krishnajee Balal Phatak, generally known as Baba Sahib Karbhari of Bhore State, deposed that before joining the Bhore State he called on Mr. Crawford at Poona, at the request of Yadavrao. Hanmantrao was present in Mr. Crawford's verandah at Sherwell. Mr. Crawford met the Chief, and said that if he would arrange for Rs. 25,000 he would assist the Chief. The Chief told him at Poona that he had decided to pay Mr. Crawford Rs. 10,000 to be delivered by the witness who took notes for the amount. He was accompanied by Hanmantrao and Nathu, and gave the notes to Mr. Crawford.

By Mr. Inverarity: Witness said his appointment depended on the Bombay Government. He was asked by Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge, to see Mr. Lee-Warner about this business in August last. He told no one of this; not even the chief Sirdar.

Nathu deposed to accompanying the Chief on a visit to Mr Crawford. The Chief told him to take the notes for Rs 10,000 to Mr. Crawford, saying that oppression was being practised. He was not a Sirdar really, but had been considered as such. The amount which he took to Mr. Crawford he thought was a loan not a bribe. The Chief himself told him so. He did not take a receipt from Mr. Crawford, and did not see the notes. They were in a bundle.

After further evidence, mainly unimportant, the Court rose for the day.

THE LUS BEYLA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The new Jam of Lus Beyla, the gaddi of which has been vacant since early in the present year, will be installed by the Governor-General's Agent in Biluchistan about Christmas.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Orders were issued on Monday last for the withdrawal of the troops from the Black Mountain. Several officers have already returned. General Mc Queen meets the Viceroy at Lahore.

THE AMIR'S PLANS.

There is a current belief at Peshawur and on the frontier that the Amir may abandon his visit to Turkistan. So far, Parwana Khan remains in administrative charge of Kabul, and to watch over Habibulla Khan, the Amir's eldest son. A large quantity of Snider ammunition is being sent up this week from Peshawur to Kabul to replenish the Amir's magazine there.

GHAZIBAND DEFENCES.

On Tuesday His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Chesney and Sir Charles Dilke and a large party, visited the defence works at the Ghaziband Pass and at Murghi Kotal. The progress made with the works is highly satisfactory, and they are declared to be almost impregnable. To-day Sir Frederick Roberts left Quetta on his ten days' ride to the Derajat.

THE MADRAS COLLEGE MUTINY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Dr. Miller, in a letter to the *Mail* this evening, denies the charge that he has deliberately made a virtue of the rebellion. He adds that he did not say what he had a mind to say on the misbehaviour of the students. The students knew already that he regarded the outbreak as a stain on the reputation of the College, and a source of the greatest possible sorrow to himself.

THE HON. MR. WESTLAND.

The Hon. Mr. Westland leaves Madras for Calcutta by the French steamer to-morrow.

NELLORE FEMALE HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

At the opening of the Nellore Victoria Hospital for women to-day, H. E. the Governor announced that he has found a very reasonable spirit existing throughout the presidency in respect to the objects, efforts, and means of Government. He did not think there is any class of institutions amongst all those which mark the civilization of England in the East which have done so much in relieving the sufferings of the people and in bringing home to their hearts the fact that the English Queen and Government are anxious to serve them and promote their happiness.

CONGRESS MEETING AT KHANDWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, Nov. 14.

A large and representative meeting was held at Khandwa last night, expressing sympathy with the National Congress and electing delegates. The Rev. Mr. Webb presided. The following delegates were elected:—Messrs. Luxman Rew, editor; Babu Haridas, pleader; Sett Hormusjee, contractor; Babu Pyarilal, pleader; Mr. Vitul Rao, pleader; and Seoram Patel, malgosar.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Sir Steuart Bayley left Calcutta this morning for Orissa on board the steamer Resolute. His departure was private.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

The Viceroy arrived here this afternoon by special train, and was awaited on the railway platform by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Rajahs of Bhawalpore and Fariakot, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. As lady Dufferin stepped out of the train she was presented by Master Rattigan with a handsome bouquet of flowers. After Lord Dufferin had spoken a few words to the principal persons present, the Municipal Committee presented an address which was read in order by Sirdar Narindra Singh, vice-president, and the tenor of which will appear from his Excellency's reply.

Lord Dufferin said: I beg to return you my most cordial thanks for your address and for the loyal expressions contained in it towards Her Majesty the Queen Empress as well as for the kindly terms in which you have referred to my approaching departure from India. Having had many occasions of becoming acquainted with the public-spirited citizens of Lahore, I should, indeed, have been sorry had I not had the opportunity of bidding them good-bye before leaving India. I have to thank you for the flattering manner in which you refer to the results of my administration. Prosperity and contentment can only be secured in times of peace. Peace is the greatest blessing which the country can enjoy, and living as you do in the Frontier Province it does not surprise me that you should appreciate to the full value the precautions which the Government of India has taken against all possible risk of aggression. The best security against so great a calamity is timely preparation. Any want of preparation is itself an invitation to attack. Not only so, but by encouraging the hopes of those sections of the neighbouring people who may be anxious for war, it weakens the hands of their governments when endeavouring to maintain friendly attitude towards you. Happily at a cost which is infinitesimal as compared with the expenditure of European nations for a similar purpose we are in course of putting the whole of our North-West Frontier into such a state of reasonable defence as will enable you to continue to cultivate your fields in peace and contentment. I am also glad to see you recognise the conscientious endeavours of Government to place within reach of the people of India a larger share of the higher posts in the Civil Service of their country than has hitherto been open to them, and you may well hold in grateful remembrance the name of Sir Charles Aitchison, who presided over the able and liberal-minded mixed Commission, to which the people of India will be indebted for so desirable a reform. I have observed with satisfaction the just estimation in which you hold your present ruler, Sir James Lyall. I never had any doubt, but that that gentleman, who during his previous career has gained the confidence and respect of all those who came in contact with him would fill his present high post with success and acceptation. Under his auspices and with his able assistance, General McQueen and his gallant officers and troops, the Black Mountain expedition has been brought to a successful termination. The reckless and cruel hostile tribes who had on various occasions invaded our territory, burned and raided our villages, murdered our fellow subjects, have been made to feel that though long suffering and slow to avenge the power of the British Government to punish offences is irresistible. Every tribe that had injured or insulted us has been compelled to submit and sue for mercy, and we have a right to expect that the lessen they have received will secure in future the peace of the border.

I have now to thank you for the kind manner in which you have referred to the efforts made by Lady Dufferin to improve the condition of the woman of India. The association over which my wife now presides and the presidentship of which, I am glad to say, has been accepted by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, stands now on an assured basis of success. It has a sound system of organisation, and, thanks to the readiness with which the people of India, both European and Native, have contributed towards it, it is in a favourable position financially.

After reference to the success of the scheme in the Punjab, Lord Dufferin said: Now I will bid you farewell. You have always received me with kindness. You have judged my conduct with indulgence, and have never withheld your generous appreciation of the endeavours of my government to do its duty. As long as I live I shall always retain a most affectionate recollection of the brave and high-minded races of the Punjab, with so many of whose chiefs and leading men I have formed ties of personal friendship. May every blessing that Providence has in its gift rest upon you and yours for many a generation.

The Viceroy then inspected the Volunteer guard of honour, and afterwards left for Government House, escorted by a troop of the 19th Bengal Cavalry. In the evening a *conversazione* was held at Montgomery Hall to meet their Excellencies, which was largely attended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8½ lbs. "	6-2
40.'s Mule Twist	8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	81⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valeutia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 13.

10 p.m.	81·9

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	89·7
4 p.m.	88·6

The telegraph ship Electra arrived at Suakin on Wednesday (24th ult.) and has been placed at the disposal of the Government for the repairing of the electric light on the Shata Gate, which operation is expected to take about a week. The enemy, says the latest news, is still giving us great trouble by a heavy musketry fire from the trenches and the bush. The Arabs also fire shells from field-pieces, and many of the missiles now burst. They fire the guns with great accuracy. Every night shells hit the Water forts, and several fall into the town. The rebels have shelled the Water forts, this being the first time they have done so by daylight. Several more men have been wounded in the forts by shells. A battery of mounted infantry men will arrive here from Egypt in a few days, which it is expected will give us great assistance in dislodging the enemy.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Some amusement has been created by the decision which has been come to by the other judges of the High Court of Judicature to boycott the Special Commission. It will be remembered that when the Crimes and Allegations (Members of Parliament) Bill went up to the House of Lords, not a single lawyer unconnected with the Government had a word to say in its defence. Their silence was generally understood to be due to their utter dislike of the measure, and what has since transpired has not shown that their lordship's motives were misconstrued. At any rate, the Members of the Bench, who include among their number two or three law-lords, will have nothing to say to the Commission. On Tuesday, one of the counsel employed on behalf of the *Times* (Mr. Graham) applied to have a case, in which he and Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., one of the counsel for the Irish members, were engaged, fixed for Saturday week, when the Special Commission would not be sitting. The Master of the Rolls, himself a peer, before whom the application was made, treated it with scant consideration. In his opinion he said the Court ought not to take any notice of the Commission. It was, he added, outside anything which they as lawyers ought to take notice of. However, he promised to consult his brethren before giving a final answer to Mr. Graham's application. On the following day Lord Esher, on behalf of himself and his brother judges, gave his decision. He said they declined to postpone any cases on the ground that counsel were engaged before the Commission. It would have been a monstrous interference with the course of justice if any other answer had been given to Mr. Graham's cool request. It is to be hoped that the junior Bar will profit by the decision come to by the judges of the Court of Appeal.

The *Daily Telegraph* has made a great hit by the interview with the Pope, which it publishes this morning. It is rather startling to find His Holiness describing the German Emperor as "this young man," but the words in Italian do not convey quite the same meaning as in English. In German "this young man" would be even more contemptuous. I was not surprised, therefore, when the representative of a leading German journal told me that in telegraphing a translation of the interview to his paper he thought it prudent to substitute the word "Herscher" for "man," or as the Italian has it *giovane*. The editor of the *Pall Mall*, perhaps a little envious because he was obliged to suppress the interview which he had with the Emperor of Russia, makes merry over the fact of the successor of Hildebrand selecting the anonymous interviewer of the Jew, Mr. Levy Lawson, as the channel through which to inform the German Emperor that the head of the Catholic Church is prepared for battle. But I was not aware that the *Daily Telegraph* was in any sense a Jewish organ. Has it not long been famous for the beautiful and truly pious leaders with which it regales its readers on Christmas Day and Good Friday? I am told that the gentleman who interviewed the Holy Father, and who performed his duty so well, is Mr. Beatty Kingston, author of "Kings I have met."

King Milan's high-handed divorcement of his wife, Queen Natalie, has created some interest. The interest has lain rather in the manner in which the deed was done, and not in its being done. The divorce has been inevitable for a long time. Few people, however, gave the king of Servia credit for so much pluck as he has shown. A nineteenth-century Henry the Eighth, he is called in some quarters—not a little foolishly, surely. In "Great Harry's" case the amours and the action was on a splendid scale; in Milan's case it is a very small scale, and withal petty throughout. Importance attaches to the Servian Divorce solely because of the consequences which may arise in Russia. The Queen, who seems to be an injured person, has so mismanaged her course of action as to have failed to get an appreciable portion of the nation with her. So far as events can be forecasted, there does not seem to be any likelihood of the King losing his Crown because of his high-handed and ungallant action. As for the Metropolitan Theodosius's action there is a good deal of foolish ink being spilled. If some of our philo-Russian journalistic scribes can manage it, the King will pay a heavy price for his resolute cutting of a knot which the ecclesiastical courts fumbled over for a long time.

Among the secondary subjects of discussion during the past few days, Sir Samuel Baker's disquisitions on the possible diversion of the Nile and the consequent ruin of Egypt have been most talked about. At first, in common with most other people, I thought the argument rather far-fetched, and the citations from the prophecies of Isaiah the reverse of convincing. Sir Samuel's last communication, however, written from the Hotel Metropole on the eve of his departure for India, puts the question on altogether another footing. In this he points out, detail upon detail, how at least a very large portion of the Nile's waters could be diverted. The controversy, you will remember, arose over a reported remark of Stanley's—which was to the effect that King Mtesa could, if he pleased, at the Victoria Nyanza spoil an Egyptian harvest; indeed, stop cultivation in Lower Egypt altogether. To any one interested in the discussion, it will be seen that though Stanley and Baker agree in the possible diversion of the Nile, they differ as to the points at which this could most effectually be done. In due course, no doubt, we shall hear, through a review article or in the pages of a book, how Sir Samuel spends the present cold season in an Empire he has often visited, and of which he is proud.

If you want to realise how clever a woman Mrs. Gordon Baillie has been during her two score of adventurous years, you must read the leading articles which have been written upon her trial and sentence. The newspaper reports of the proceedings at the Middlesex Sessions are a trifle dull. The "leaders," on the other hand, partake somewhat of the piquancy of the lady herself. She really is Queen of Lady Swindlers. Had she possessed common prudence and had she known how to keep money when she had got it, she might now have been in a very happy financial position. She has well known how to obtain money, and as well as get credit, but she has known as little how to keep it. Her cleverness, within certain lines, was phenomenal. It would augur ill for the average impressionable man if there were many ladies as easy in their virtue and as able in their tactics. She seemed to have a special faculty for finding out men of soft hearts—whether they were wealthy old baronets with one foot in the grave who could give her money or whether they were gushing elderly poets like Professor Blackie who could give her what she equally valued—public praise. Mr. Gordon Baillie (to continue the use of the one name amongst forty *aliases* by which she is best known) is undeniably good-looking, and possesses fascinating qualities which pucca sirens might envy. At the same time she is heartless, cruel, and selfish, fully deserving the five years' of penal servitude to which she has been sentenced. One of the most significant incidents which came out at the trial was the ease with which apparently a person in England can open a banking account, and become possessed of a cheque-book. At a great monetary institution the adventuress presented herself in one of her grandest and most attractive moods. She did not leave one penny of money in the bank's hands, but she took away with her a cheque-book, and by means of it was able to swindle a host of trusting tradesmen. Mrs. Gordon-Baillie seems to have pursued her conquering career everywhere except in India. Your turn has yet to come. Even at forty-five, Mrs. Gordon-Baillie will be bewitching. Anglo Indian impressionable bachelors of half-a-decade hence be on your guard; otherwise the lady's greatest conquests may be in India.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 12.

The Resident (Mr. Howell) has come and gone. His visit was said to be "semi-non-official." Mr. Howell, like the proverbial chiel, has taken "notes," and has promised to return to Berar on his official visit in January next.

Mr. Howell visited the two central jails, and appeared to be very well pleased with the internal arrangements; his eyes were here, there, and everywhere. The two Municipal addresses were as usual—"Glad to welcome" the head of the Local Administration amongst us. The municipalities asked for pure drinking water, &c. But what about sanitation? This vital question seems to have been too much for the Akola Municipality, if one may judge from the "Address of welcome" to Mr. Howell. The Vice-President is reported to have said:—"It must be admitted that the general mass of the people are very conservative in their habits, and no measures adopted by the Municipality, with its poor income, can effect any large and permanent improvement, unless Government give us their helping hand." Why not have a few of the European element as members and see then what will be the result? Akola has had a notoriety in the "Mortuary Register" for years past.

Plurality of appointments in this Province seem to be a *sine qua non* which should be abolished I throw out this hint, and I am sure it will be, at least, considered and "thought over."

The Hingoli Gymkhana Sky Races were held on the 8th and 10th instant. The meeting under the able secretary was a perfect success, and great credit is due to the stewards. A Berar stable was fortunate in winning several events much to the amazement of the *militaire*. Aurungabad, eighty miles distant, was also represented, and won too. The Amraoti Sky Races take place on the 22nd and 24th instant. The Entrances are many. There is to be a Volunteer Rifle Match about the 25th instant. In connection with the "Amraoti Week" let us hope that the hard-worked clerks will not be overlooked in the shape of sports and a dance. What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. Unfortunately, certain municipalities declared that they are unable to contribute to the Cattle and Horse Show, which is to form one of the features of the week. This is strange, but none the less true.

We had scarcely got over the shock of the "Telegram, the Whist-Book, &c.," and its result when another "remand to military duty" was announced in the *Government of India Gazette*. Fancy two-thirds of the Civil Surgeons in this Province (I mean the commissioned officers) have come to grief within three months; something seems radically wrong in the "State of Denmark." The sooner certain departments are overhauled the better. I shall leave the narrator of "Drs. A & B and Mrs B.'s" case to write about a "Dr. C." and a "D." yet another; but in a different department is causing anxiety!

A G. I. P. R. driver's wife (Mrs. Jones, I believe) was accidentally killed on the 4th inst. at Mulkapur. The sad death, I am told, was the cause of her changing carriages while the train was in motion. The poor woman got jammed between the platform and carriages. Death ensued two hours after the accident.

The corner-stone of the Industrial School at Akola, I learn, was well and truly laid by Colonel Grant, Deputy Commissioner, on the 29th ultimo. A few well wishers of the European community, and a sea of natives attended the interesting ceremony, which was rather imposing. The Revd. Mr. Fuller in his address said that a good artizan was superior in one way to a B. A. or an M. A. I agree with him. He added: "A B. A. now-a-days could, on the onset, earn only Rs. 10 while a good cook would earn Rs. 15, and a carpenter Rs. 30, proving that education without industry (Mr. Fuller's words) was as worthless as could be." Revds. Fuller and Palmer, with their wives of the "Faith Mission," are doing good work here.

I regret to observe that Surgeon J. J. Moran B.A. and M.D., of the I. M. D. and Civil-Surgeon, Akola district, is about bidding the Berars adieu. He rejoins the Indian Medical Department (Military) in the Madras Presidency. After a little over seven years in this Province, his services have been transferred to the Military Department by the Government of India.

The cotton season has begun, and the factories will soon be in full swing. The yield is anticipated at three-fourths or 12 annas.

The Horse and Cattle Show takes place here on the 23rd and 30th instant. Prizes to the value of Rs. 535 are to be awarded as follows—a paltry sum for a flourishing Province:—

	Prizes.	Rs
For horses, mares, ponies, and colts	10	210
For the best pair driving bullocks, big and small	3	100
For the best pair ploughing bullocks, big and small	3	100
The Best Bull (big and small)	2	50
The Best Cow (big and small)	2	50
The Best Milch Buffaloe	2	25

Why gours have been omitted is an enigma I cannot solve. Why only a miserable prize of Rs. 25 for the best milch buffaloe is offered is incomprehensible. No wonder these "good milkers," giving eight to ten seers of milk daily, are getting extinct in the Berars. I would recommend an enhanced prize, which will induce owners to improve the breed of their kind. I do not hesitate to say that cattle in Berar are fast degenerating for want of Government support.

Mr. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has bidden us farewell to take up his new appointment as Treasury Officer on probation at Quetta. A better man could not be selected.

The weather is extraordinary for this time of the season—hot, sultry, and cloudy; but no rain. Water and fodder are becoming scarce, and prices of grain are rising.

HYDERABAD RACES.

The Hyderabad Races of 1888 commence on Saturday next, and from the large number of entries in nearly every event of the four days' meeting, good sport is promised. For the Nizam's Gold Cup, valued at Rs. 5,000, and considered the chief event of the meeting, there are no less than ten horses to face the starter. Speculation is rife as to the probable winner this year of this valuable trophy, as one or two outsiders are pronounced by competent judges to be highly favoured in the running. Several stables from out-stations are represented, notably that of Colonel Hickman, of the 21st Hussars, Bangalore; Mr. Locke, of Poona fame, who is in charge of a string from that station; and Ali Abdoola who has brought down a fine stud of Arabs. Besides these, several local gentlemen of the turf have entered their animals; the officers of the 7th Hussars and the Hyderabad Confederacy's stables ranking foremost in the list. The Mulkapet course, happily to the few showers that have fallen recently, is in capital order, so that the owners of horses which had heavy work last week, and who would have had sad reason to remember the drought of 1888, are now much encouraged by the change that has come. The stewards have engaged Mr. Beatty to act as starter at the meeting. The gentleman's capabilities in this line at the Secunderabad Sky Races of August last appear to have given ample satisfaction. The arrangements this year are on a far greater scale than on the last occasion—especially as the permanent stables and accommodation for the trainers and jockeys are concerned, and reflect the highest credit on Colonel Ludlow, the honorary secretary of the meeting.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The linking in of the section between Bhopal and Jhansi took place at Lalutpur last week amidst great rejoicings. The junction was completed earlier than was anticipated, for which *kudos* has been bestowed on all concerned. A through train with the engineers and other officials performed the entire journey, 180 miles, without a hitch. Ere long, it is expected there will be through communication without a break between Bombay and Jhansi, *viâ* Etarsi and Bhopal.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES ELLICE.

The death of this gallant officer, who distinguished himself during the mutiny, is announced. We take the following from "Dod's Baronetage":—

Ellice, G. C. B. (Mil). Creat, 1882; K. C. B. 1883.—Sir Charles Henry Ellice, 2nd son of the late General Robert Ellice, by his mar. with Miss Eliza Courtenay. Born at Florence 1823; mar. 1862, Louisa, daughter of William Henry Lambton, Esq., and niece of the 1st Earl of Durham. Educated at Sandhurst; entered the army May 1839; became Captain Augt. 1845; colonel in the army Nov. 1854; major-general March 1865; lieut-general Oct. 1873; served during the Indian mutiny 1857-8, and commanded the troops at the defeat of the Jheulum mutineers July 1857, when he was severely wounded, and had a horse killed under him; received a medal and created C. B. 1858; commanded the South eastern district from 1864 to 1868; was quarter-master General to the forces from April 1871 to April 1876; appointed Colonel of the 49th foot September 1874; adjutant-general to the forces October 1876 to April 1882; brevet-general 1877; general (retired) 1887; is honorary Colonel South Wales Borderers Regiment. Residence—Horningsheath, Bury St. Edmunds.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A correspondent writes:—The Bhuleshwar ward protests from Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and others seem to have created quite a stir in that ward. One of the protests was considered at the meeting of the committee of the voters of the ward, held on Tuesday, and the proceedings of the meeting were very lively. The meeting lasted from five till half-past seven, and there was a long debate. It was alleged that the orthodox faction of the Bhatia community had things too much their own way; ten of the committee-members and both the ward secretaries belonged to the same faction. It was also complained of that, viewed from every standpoint, the committee was very unequally constituted, the Hindu element unduly preponderating. The inclusion of outsiders was complained of as irregular. The meeting eventually resolved to adjourn for a fortnight in order that the Ratepayers' Association may consider the other protest, which is addressed to its secretaries, and advise the committee. Meanwhile the ward remains in a ferment. It is proposed to call a fresh meeting of ratepayers of the ward alone at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, which is in the same ward, to appoint a representative committee selected after careful examination of the Municipal Assessment Roll.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

No tidings of the missing steamer has yet come to hand, and anxiety is naturally increasing. Large crowds linger from sunrise to sunset at the Bunder, and the offices of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company are besieged by enquirers. The Cutch Mandive Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindoo arrived yesterday afternoon, under command of Captain Baker who had kept a sharp look out for the Vaitarna. Captain Baker reports having observed a great deal of wreckage strewn along the coast south of Porebunder, but none of it bore the appearance of having formed part of a steamer. The Neera, which went in search of the Vaitarna, has proceeded from Cutch Mandvie to Bhownagar, but a telegram received from the latter port shows that her efforts have so far been unavailing. Yesterday morning the Savitri was sent out, carrying with her a supply of provisions and water for the Vaitarna in the event of falling in with her. The fact that a gunboat has not been sent out by the harbour authorities has been remarked upon, but it appears there is not one at present available.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

Another dastardly murder was committed in Bombay some time on Tuesday last. During the evening of that day two cooly labourers, who were engaged by a Mr. Leo to clean out an empty house on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, in the course of their work went on to the cook-room at the back of the house, when they discovered the body of a hindoo girl. They immediately left the place, and reported the matter to Mr. Leo. He informed the Police Inspector, Mr. Nolan, of that section, and Mr. Nolan investigated the case. The girl was about eight years of age, and when found had one end of her sarree wound round her neck as though she had been strangled. During the afternoon a report was made to the police that a hindoo girl, named Sayee, was missing. She was said to be 8 years of age, and was wearing a gold neck ornament composed of four *pootlees* and one *pawn*, four silver bangles, and a gold nose ring, of the collective value of Rs. 54. She was the daughter of one Bapoo Toolseeram, a gardener in the service of a Parsee gentleman living in a bungalow of the late Mr. David Sassoon, at Victoria Road, Byculla. The informant and other relatives of the missing girl accompanied the police officer to the house, when they identified the body as that of their missing girl. She was then without any of her ornaments. The girl, it appears, was sent by her parents to accompany her little brother to his school at Haines Road, near the Byculla Flats, at 10 o'clock that morning. After leaving her brother at school and returning home, she was seen passing the Goozrin Bazaar, Byculla. Since that time no trace of the girl could be found, until her body was discovered.

An inquest was opened yesterday by the coroner Dr. T. Blaney, at Victoria Cross Road, touching the death. Toolseeram Nanajee, said: Deceased was my grand-daughter. Her age was about 9 years. She and her parents lived with me. She always enjoyed good health, and was a strong girl. About 10 a.m. yesterday she went out with her younger brother to take him to his school in Haine's Road. She was then dressed in a *sarree* and *cholee*, and wore a neck ornament consisting of six gold *pootlees* of the value of about Rs. 36. She had a pair of silver wristlets of the value of Rs. 4, and a nose ring with pearls of the value of Rs. 8. After going out with her brother, she did not return home. About 4 p.m., I and her mother went out in search of her, and failing to find her in an hour, I went to Inspector Nolan and reported to him that she was missing. I then went home, and about 7 or 8 p.m., a policeman came to my house and took me to a house in Victoria Cross Lane, and in the cook-room of that house he showed me the body of the deceased lying on the floor. She was dressed in the same *cholee* and *sarree* which she wore in the morning, and I saw that the end of her *sarree* was wound round her neck, but was not knotted. I saw no external marks of violence on her body. The deceased was a very intelligent girl. When I saw the body of the deceased in the cook-room, all the ornaments were missing.

The inquest at this stage was adjourned to the 28th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Nov. 14.—The pressure has decreased except in Bombay, the Berars and Guzerat, where the rise of the winds are generally unchanged; but cyclonic movements in the Gulf of Martaban are less marked. The temperature has decreased generally and rather briskly and rather low, for season thunder-storms have given rather heavy rain to parts of Bengal and Assam. Elsewhere the rainfall has been slight or moderate. Cuttack and Vizagapatam have received half an inch. From Madras southward on the east Coast showers of about half an inch were received. Elsewhere no rain.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with Rowlands' Odonto. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are at efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Rowlands' Essence of Tyre is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stored keepers for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AFRICAN COLONISATION.

The following sketch of a plan for the colonisation of "South Central Africa," drawn up by Dr. Pollen some years since, is of interest now that England and Germany are at length engaged in carrying out plans on a similar, if not identical, basis.

PROPOSED CHARTERED COMPANY FOR SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA.

It is proposed to consolidate the various commercial and colonizing efforts now being made in South Central Africa—parallel to the missionary efforts, and in some connexion with them—by means of a chartered company, operating along the line of the Great Central Lakes; which extend some 1,500 miles from the head waters of the Nile to the mouths of the Zambesi and Shire rivers—on some such terms as these:—

1. Government to secure for us the rights—if possible, the exclusive rights—to the mouths of the Zambesi, and the Coast Country on each side, say, for 100 miles around; also the right to occupy the lakes; connect them by roads, canals, railroads; to plant trading posts and factories in fit places for developing natural resources; and to purchase land, in permanent occupation, for, say, 100 miles on each side of our land and water-way.

2. The charter also entitling us to organize an armed force for our protection; and for absolutely stopping the slave traffic all along our line. Government taking the command and initiative, say, by placing a couple of steam-launches on each lake, with sufficient ports and harbours the nuclei of future towns; and permanent centres for all our operations. Our force should be auxiliary to this; and be of the nature of a well-armed and frequently mounted police; but trained, like the Royal Irish Constabulary, to act in combination.

It may also prove needful to plant one or two other chains of armed points; crossing the caravan routes between our line and the coast, the centre of each being an Artesian well, or, at least, some Abyssinian tribes.

3. The charter to be for 100 years, but with provision for shortening or lengthening that time by mutual consent. It should entitle the company to hoist the British flag, and claim its usual privileges, enabling us also to make treaties, under sanction of the Crown, with those neighbouring native powers which may accept our main principle—section 7. Government to appoint and pay the Chief Governor and his Secretary, who shall both be *ex-officio* members of a *governing council of seven*; the other *five* to be elected by the company, and one to retire annually, being replaced by a fresh election. A leading duty of the Governor and his Secretary being to *report* annually the proceedings and progress of the company to her Majesty's Ministers, and to solicit their sanction and advice.

4. The voters for members of council shall be, for the first five years, simply the subscribers to the expenses of the company, and in proportion to such subscriptions. But all moneys shown to be expended—or to have been expended, say, since 1882—in direct missionary efforts within our bounds; and *three-fourths* of all moneys expended in buying land or making permanent investments in the colony, and for its benefits shall be deemed, for the purposes of this vote, "subscriptions to the company."

5. At the end of five years, should the affairs of the company admit or require it, there shall be elected a much *larger council* of those most active and most interested in the progress of the colony:—Voters for members of which shall be (1) the registered holders, whether European or African, of either stock in the company, or of land or other permanent property in the colony; and (2) those *employed industrially*, whether natives or not, in any recognized and useful calling within the colony; each possessing one or more votes in proportion to the proved, or carefully estimated, value of his "skilled labour," whether agricultural or otherwise, to the colony. A public register of which shall, therefore, be carefully kept; and a recognized punishment, for idleness, or any other misconduct, shall be the total or partial deprivation of this franchise. This second assembly, however, shall in no sense supersede or weaken the former council, which shall remain as a senate or higher chamber, being increased, or otherwise modified, as time and circumstance may require.

6. The laws of the colony shall be, in general, those of England, and one of the first cares of the Governor and Council shall be to provide a short and intelligible *summary* of them, or of as much as they deem requisite for the colony. The particulars of which summary, when examined and passed by the Council, sanctioned by the Crown, and signed by the Governor, shall be formally "The Laws of the Colony." Meantime the Governor and Council, with the consent of Home Cabinet, shall institute and enforce what regulations may deem requisite.

7. The main purpose of All Law being "the permanent welfare and elevation of the people," this principle must be especially kept in view in Africa. The company, therefore, pledges itself. (1) To do its utmost absolutely to abolish the slave trade and all trafficking in human life within its borders; and (2) to permit no kind of domestic or praedial slavery, serfdom, or apprenticeship, except such as is directly calculated, and intended, to instruct, train, and elevate the native races; to fit them for freedom, and to secure their possession of it. Law being the natural and appointed school-master of the Gospel. The detailed Laws, therefore, shall be such as these:—

(*a*)* Kidnapping to be a capital crime, in extreme cases, death, in less extreme cases, forfeiture of liberty and goods, with no redemption of the former, unless by earnings of the culprits *own* bond labour. And any one offering a slave for sale, or found in possession of one, to be deemed "a kidnapper," unless he show the slave to have been honestly come by.

(*b*) No one can *buy* a slave, therefore, *in order to sell again*; and anyone sold into bondage cannot be re-sold within, say, three years. Anyone, however, may buy a servant from kindness, or for his own use; but this must be (1) only for *seven* years, and (2) to be fairly and equitably treated, made a member of his own family, and taught and trained in virtue and religion.

(*c*.) Similarly under pressure of distress one may *sell* himself, or his *young* children, under seven years of age; but only on the same conditions.

(*d*.) Thus bondage becomes a seven-year apprenticeship on fair condition—among which this is essential: (1) The slave's *peculium is sacred*; and if it cannot be profitably employed—say, in hiring a patch of garden to be tended in play hours—should at least be set to interest; and (2) this *peculium* should include one-half day's working time in each week, besides Sunday—say "Saturday afternoon." Then, with the proceeds of this and other windfalls, the remainder of Saturday, and the other working days, may be redeemed *in parts*.

(*e*.) All existing, therefore, and all newly-bought, slaves should be publ

which marked the first experience of the Shire Mission (leaflet No. 9) and its Bishop, were *no exception*, except in their rapidity. Look back on the Mission field, and they become simply a well-marked *example*. Shall we refer to others? Alas, that they are so many! And so *near* at hand! Eight missionaries of all Christian creeds to be welcomed and assisted; but they should bind themselves to respect our principle of no proselytism (i. e., from one Christian denomination to another) within our bounds. And *all* forms of religion and worship should be respected or revered; but "image-worship," as distinguished from "sacrament-service," strictly forbidden; and all kinds of "offensiveness," or open vice—indecency, uncleanliness, repeated drunkenness—should be marked "disgraceful," or infamous, and punishable by law. A chief merit of Islam is cleanliness; truly "next to godliness," at least in Africa.

9. The Christian Law of strict monogamy is to be *aspired to*; but not, of necessity, *enforced on non-Christian races*. All officers of the company, however, above a certain grade, should be bound by it; and all *men* punished for irregularity by being obliged to make decent provision for their secondary wives or concubines; and women behaving carelessly should be made *infamous* by law. After a while when the leading chief has been won over to justice principles, a higher standard should be insisted on just 7-5—9-16.

10. An essential preliminary to establishing any township or municipality should be the securing a decent provision in land or other improvable property. (1) For Christian worship and instruction, and a resident clergyman of *some* denomination; (2) for schools and teachers, male and female; 3 for a printing press, library, and museums, &c.; (4) for innocent and *instructive* public amusements; which last, from its proneness to degenerate, should be in the care of a high-placed officer.

11. All the youth of the colony, say, from 16 to 21, shall be enrolled as Militia or Volunteers, and expected to attend the summons for training at times and places specified, and ready to serve when called out.

12. The principle of the colony might be—"We are all the offspring of God, and members one of another;" and our motto, "To the strong, a fair field and no favour; to the weak, a fair field, and *all* the favour the rest *can afford* to give:" for these are the natural rights of man.

The proposed sphere of operations may be rudely judged by the accompanying leaflet, No. 91 of the Universities' Missionary Society and its map. That Society hopes to place a steamer on Lake Nyassa this year. The London Missionary Society is placing one on Lake Tanganyika; and the Scottish Trading Company has steamers and stations on both lakes. Besides a Consul-General and a Bishop at Zanzibar, there are now *three* British Consuls residing thereabouts—at Mozambique, at Lindi; and on Lake Nyassa, though now Blantyre, near the Murchison Falls—which would furnish most convenient water-power for machinery to an unlimited-extent. The Company's *heavy* work would, perhaps, be concentrated there; and it should at once establish salt works near the mouths of the Zambesi, and with their product gradually purchase their way inland, where salt is a very precious commodity. There is coal on both sides of Lake Nyassa, and the whole region is very rich in most African productions. There is almost a natural connection by water from the head of Lake Tanganyika to the Alexandria, Victoria, and Albert Nyanzas, out of which flow the two leading streams of the Nile. A telegraph cable from the Cape to Egypt might, perhaps, enter the Zambesi, and run up one chain of Lakes, and the Nile itself to Alexandria.

THE NEW SCHEME OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that my letters in yours of the 4th and the 12th September, 1888, have had the desired effect. The powers that be have at last awakened to a sense of their responsibility with regard to medical education, and more especially to the management of the Grant Medical College. Some radical changes in the organization of the College, based on the suggestions of Dr. H. V. Carter, have been announced, though all the professors of the College, except the first Physician, have tried to stave off such desirable, though to them disagreeable, changes. But the public have great confidence in the judgment and impartiality of H. E. Lord Reay, the great educationalist who is not a man to be easily turned from his resolution. That there is great room for drastic changes in the G. M. College is beyond dispute. Take, for instance, the treatment given to students by the professors. But there is a limit to everything. The professors carried their high handedness too far in the late discussion on the M. B. question, and the profession outside were at last awakened to a sense of their duty towards the students. They exposed the professors completely, and the spell was broken. The public at large then came to know how the students had been treated. Since that time, the harmony which ought to exist between the teachers and the taught, and which was never very cordial nor very great, has been at its minimum. It is certain that no good can come of such a state of things. When the professors do not recognise the magnitude of the responsibilities of their posts, is it likely that they will ever care to make medical education in Bombay a success? The facts, is that few of them whatever their professional merits may be, have any special qualification for teaching, and their connection with such responsible posts is an anomaly. Besides this, instead of devoting their whole time to the study of the subjects, they are called upon to teach, they fall headlong into private practice, regardless of the interests of the students. It is a fact that students hardly get at present anything in the way of practical instruction. Hardly any operations, major or minor, are given to them; and some professors unaccountably select odd and irregular hours for operations, when students are not likely to be present. Clinical instruction is not of the same superior character as it once used to be. The lectures delivered in the College are mere repetitions, without annotations or observations, of what is given in text-books. As if this were not enough a teacher in any one subject by the time he takes seriously to its study is called upon to teach quite a different subject, only because the latter post is more lucrative to him than the first. The baneful effects of this practice of frequent changes have been recognised by Government. Some professors keep caste distinction among patients. They treat Christian patients as if they were private patients, and students are totally excluded from taking advantage of the examination and treatment of their diseases. That these abuses are real can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to enquire into the matter. It is, therefore, highly essential that something should be done to remove these abuses. It is the satisfaction to learn that something is being done in this direction, judging from the portion of the contemplated changes that have already been announced, and which are in conformity with the suggestions of that talented scientist, Dr. Carter, the whole scheme augurs well for the future. The scheme of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons, in spite of what its opponents have said, has proved, and will again prove, a success. Dr. Carter, Cook, and the late Dr. Cody expressed themselves satisfied with the working of the scheme, and Dr. Waters, a friend and well-wisher of the local medical profession, favours it still. It is also certain that the greater scope given to the scheme under the new arrangements will be productive of great benefit to the public. Again, the appointment of a gentleman with the London M. D. to a permanent chair in physiology and histology is a step in the right direction. If the practice which prevails in colleges and hospitals in London be followed with regard to all the appointments in medical colleges and hospitals in India, then alone can we expect a bright future for medical education in India. These men, with the highest medical degrees and qualifications, are selected, and in none of these hospitals is there a physician without M. R. C. P. (London) or a surgeon without F. R. C. S (England). It is to be hoped, in the interest of the medical profession, that the reforms so auspiciously inaugurated will be consistently and persistently followed out in full, and that the local practitioners will come forward and make these reforms a success.

Nov. 14. M. D.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know whether any subscription list has yet been started for the purpose of sending the children to Khandalla, but I think many people would like to know something about the amount required. I think a subscription list of Rs. 10 each would soon be moderately filled up, but I have myself no idea whether a small or a large subscription is necessary. To the former I will gladly add my mite, but the latter would be beyond my means. I think there must be many others like myself in this respect, and the claims upon us at this season are very numerous. It seems to me that as soon as I put down my name in one book a peon walks in with another.

Nov. 14. C.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C. S. D.," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 7th instant, must, indeed, be a person of immense credulity, or else he is not over careful as to the accuracy of his statements. The source whence his knowledge is derived is not stated, but I should fancy he must have depended largely upon bazaar gup and imagination.

I will now take up his alleged cases of robbery, and in each instance, in which he has afforded material for the identity of the party, give the true facts.

In the first case mentioned the facts are as follows:—A Mr. Gunesh Trimback, residing in a by-lane, off the Breach Candy Road, on the 26th ultimo, at noon, fell asleep in his verandah, when some one unknown stepped up and removed the gold neck ornament he was wearing, worth Rs. 150, and walked off with it. The old gentleman on awakening and entering his house was questioned as to his necklet, and then discovered his loss. It will be seen from the above that the statement "the ruffians snatched it from his person on the Thakordwar Road," at noon, is pure fiction.

Mr. M. P. Writer referred to in case No. 2, on the 3rd May, 1887, was swindled out of Rs. 1,000 by a Bania, who induced him to believe that by paying that sum he would secure the business of ordering out goods from Europe, worth half a lakh, by which he would earn a large commission. Poor, Mr. Writer, the Bania was one too many for him.

Cases Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 11.—Sufficient material is not afforded to make inquiry in these cases. If "C. S. D." will, through your columns, furnish sufficient material to fix the identity of the persons "robbed," I promise him that enquiry shall be made, and the result made known.

Case No. 4.—Raisee Sewsee, the merchant, deserved the loss he sustained. By his own showing he entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Government. When the gain was on his side no complaint was made, but as soon as the tide turned against him he appealed to the police, who referred him to a Magistrate, who very properly told him that since he was so stupid as to believe he could defraud the Government by splitting currency notes and had conspired with others to do so he deserved to lose his moneys.

Case No 6.—Mr. Manocksha had his property stolen from him by his servant. There was no "robbery" in this case, it was a "simple theft."

Case No. 8.—No doubt, Mr. Furtado's shop was burglariously entered, and property worth Rs. 400 stolen. The police are, I understand, prosecuting enquiries, and no doubt they will give a good account of themselves.

Case No. 9.—Mr. Shamrao Rele reported the theft of a bag containing papers from his carriage. This may be a loss, as the police officers, who had the conduct of the case, are disposed to believe.

Case No. 11.—Mr. Haripant received one blow on his back from a person unknown to him. He can assign no reason for the assault.

In the concluding para. of his letter "C. S. D." deals with generalities, and it is hard to meet him. His experience must be opposed to that of most people, for persons who are robbed of their property do usually bring the matter to the notice of the authorities. It may be information to "C. S. D.," but I will tell him that it is because it is obligatory on the police that they detect a large percentage of thefts, whereas with swindling they have nothing to do lawfully.

Nov. 14. URSA.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC DISAPPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A handbill was received by Rajah Ragendra Narayan Raj, Bahadoor of Bhawal, East Bengal, some time ago, from one Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia of (opposite Dhobie Tank) Bombay. This handbill contains an ingenious florid advertisement about "The Caumnilux," which is described as "a marvellous combination (by Royal Letters Patent, 1887) comprising Magic Lantern, Photo-enlarging Apparatus, Half-Plate Mahogany Camera for Rs. 40." That is, any one sending Rs. 40 to Mr. Karanjia, of Dhobie Tank, Bombay, would receive "free to any part of India by V. P. Post" a box containing—Good Heavens! Is it possible to name all the eight-and-twenty valuable articles with all the rose-coloured descriptions of them? The *Bombay Gazette*, at any rate, is too small to find space for the whole of that spicy literature. Neither have your readers, let me imagine in sheer charity, to wade through two whole columns of honeyed nonsense. I prefer, therefore, to enclose for your inspection a copy of the original, with a sigh for its full glory of bold types!

If you kindly take a little trouble to have a glance at this precious bit of paper, you ought, in all conscience, to admit that the affair is too tempting for human nature to resist, and Raja Rangendra Narayan Ray, it is needless to add, was no exception to the rule. Himself one of the best amateur photo-artists, he requested me his assistant, to order the Forty Rupees Wonder, and the order was at once sent off.

In due course, the much-expected value-payable parcel arrived, and on opening it—lo the miracle within! A half-plate camera of the most wretched kind and style, and not in the least answering the description in the circular, some dozen still more wretched requisites—no magic lantern, no photo-enlarging apparatus, not to speak of the fifteen other promised expectations! These made up the Forty Rupees Wonder. Wonder it was to us, assuredly, but a cruel, cruel "sell!"

The Raja would have prosecuted the ingenious advertiser at once, but only the distance has saved him. He, therefore, wishes that the matter should be exposed in public, as it may yet save many an unwary amateur photographer.—Yours, &c.,

ANAND KISHORIGHOSH.

Joydehpur, November 9.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from to-day's Regimental orders of the Bombay Volunteers Rifles, that a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association has been convened for to-morrow evening, with a view, no doubt, to draw up the programme of the next Coorla Meeting. I would suggest that the energetic officers, who form this Council, take a leaf from the Poona Volunteer Meeting, by instituting what may very appropriately be called the "Bayley Volley Competition," after our most popular Colonel, the conditions to be identical with what is known as the "Knowles Volley Competition." This would, I am certain, tend to improve volley firing, which, so far as I am aware (and I can proudly look back upon nine years' continuous service in this Corps), has not yet been introduced. It would give a stimulus to the meeting, and would add to the fund of the Association. I need hardly here touch upon the amount of the prize, entrance fee, &c., which could be easily arranged by the Council.

Another point which I would draw attention to is that of handicapping. This was not sufficiently attended to last year, though that meeting was about the most successful one yet held; still I know, it prevented ordinary shots from entering. If General Heathcote's suggestions are more fully carried out, this year's meeting, with the three Corps, should be a grand one.

In conclusion, I would suggest an early publication in the daily papers of the conditions, fees, distances, &c., to enable the ordinary shots a little practice to show a fair front with the

Nov. 14. CRACKS.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the many suggestions that poured in last year for guarding against undue failures in the annual examinations of our university was the following, which I take the liberty of quoting in the interests of many deserving candidates who, with the best preparation possible, are sometimes plucked in subjects about which the examiner for the time being may happen to entertain peculiar ideas as to what a correct test should be. The suggestion in question was that examiners, before they proceed to allot marks, should be required to consult the register of candidates who may have been plucked in any previous examinations, in order that should a candidate have passed in any particular subject with marked success, any little weakness in the same subject might be leniently dealt with, for it stands to reason that, as a rule, boys cannot deteriorate in quality in well acquired knowledge with twelve months' additional study and revision. The examiners might also usefully consult the percentage of passes in previous years, and thus regulate their marks in each subject. The work of the much-abused examiner is by no means an easy one, and many a conscientious man will no doubt be glad to avail himself of every fair means to guard against undue severity and possible injustice in applying the test.

Nov. 13. TRIDENT.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

NINETEENTH DAY.

THE BHORE CASE.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C.D., was resumed on Tuesday before the Special Commission appointed to try the case.

The Pant Sachive of Bhore's cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity was continued to-day.

Were you at Sherwell before Mr. Crawford?—Yes.

What time did Mr. Crawford arrive?—About 7 or 8 p.m.

When did you see him?—Between 8 and 9 p.m.

When did Mr. Crawford leave Sherwell?—I knew that he was to leave Sherwell after the interview; but I do not know that he did.

Were you and he sitting on chairs in the compound?—Yes.

Was it not in July that the payment of the Rs. 10,000 was settled?—Yes.

Did you pay it as a bribe or a loan?—As a loan.

Did he agree to it being a loan?—He did not say anything about the loan. He only said "try and get a large sum if you can."

How many days after you came to Poona did you have an interview in Poona?—About four or five days. I do not know the day I came.

When did you go to Baramatti?—In the first week of September.

Was this the same day that you gave the notes to Mr. Crawford?—I do not think so.

Was that memorandum with regard to the forests presented in person to Mr. Crawford?—No. (Memorandum of the Chief to Commissioner put in.)

When was it sent?—It may have been in September.

It is dated the 1st August, did you keep it all the time?—I do not remember. After I signed it, it was given to the Karkoon to despatch it.

You know nothing about it after that?—No, nor did I see it again.

You asked Mr. Crawford to let you have a copy of his reply as soon as he could?—Yes.

The copy of the reply was forwarded to you by Mr. Pendse?—I do not know.

In whose writing is the endorsement on that reply "received on the 8th September?" In mine. (Mr. Inverarity put in the memorandum written by Mr. Crawford on the 27th September 1887, another on the Gatgad case dated the 27th October, and one from the Political Agent, dated the 8th October. Mr. Crawford in his letter threatened to lay the matter before Government.)

You saw Yaderao and Hanmantrao?—Yes.

Did you know Yaderao before he came to see you?—Yes.

How long?—From the Bhatgar reservoir case. I do not remember the date.

Did you know he was a clerk in the Mahratta department of the Commissioner's Office?—I know he was there, but did not know what he was.

Was it with reference to a case pending that you made his acquaintance?—Yes.

Was that before Mr. Crawford was Commissioner?—Yes.

Do you know B. G. Sathe?—Yes, I did not come to know him through any case, but I knew him at Sattara. For some years?—Yes.

How did you come to know him at Sattara?—Whenever I went there to see the Political Agent Sathe used to come and see me.

How was he employed at that time?—He was Huzur Deputy Collector.

What used he come to see you for?—Out of friendship.

Do you know Pendse?—Yes. I came to know him with reference to business going on in the Commissioner's Office.

Did Sathe visit you in Poona in July, August, and September?—I do not remember.

Did you send for Yaderao, or did he come of his own accord?—I sent for him.

What date was that?—In the month of August. I cannot fix the date.

What did he say to you? He said that the Sahib was in need of Rs. 15,000, and I must arrange to pay that amount, and if I did not he would do me harm.

Was that all the conversation?—It is the substance of it.

Who was present on that occasion?—He brought Hanmantrao with him.

When you were in Poona were you carrying on a correspondence as to the place you were entitled to at the Durbar?—No.

Was there any about other Chiefs, about your priority?—There was a question with regard to *Nuzzurs*.

That was a question of priority. You wanted to present your *Nuzzur* before some other Chief?—Yes.

That correspondence would go through the Secretariat and not through the Commissioner?—Yes.

—Did you spend any money in the Secretariat about that?—No.

When was the Durbar held?—I do not remember.

You left for Bhore as soon as it was over.?—I do not know.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not think his learned friend would deny that the Durbar was held on the 14th September.

You know Mr. Crawford was suspended on the 14th July?—Yes.

Did Mr. Lee-Warner come to see you after Mr. Crawford was suspended?—Yes.

How often?—Once.

Where did you see him?—In Ram Bag, near Bhore.

What was the date of that visit?—That was in August last.

I see Mr. Lee-Warner's name against some entries in your books?—I do not know.

Did you produce your books before Mr. Lee-Warner on that occasion?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Lee-Warner say he knew you had been giving bribes to Mr. Crawford?—No. He asked me to state truthfully whatever I knew about Mr. Crawford.

Did you speak in English?—No. The Oriental Translator was present to interpret.

Did you at first say you knew nothing about it?—No. I at once stated what I knew.

Did you see Mr. Lee-Warner on any other occasion?—Yes. After I came to Poona.

When was that?—In the month of September.

Had you been told to come to Poona in August?—No. I always come at that time to see the ladies and gentlemen.

Were your books taken from Bhore to Poona?—I cannot answer the question.

How much money have you in your Private Treasury now?—Rs. 2,000.

Was that the same Rs. 2,000 that was left after paying Rs. 10,000 to the potnis?—Yes.

You have not got the Rs. 10,000 back again?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham:

In whose custody does your Private Treasury remain?—In mine.

Will you explain in what books the expenditure of the Private Treasury is entered, and what is entered in the *kasi wattan* books?—The private accounts are entered in the *wattan* and State accounts.

What account would appear in the State books?—You will find that in the administration reports.

Had you been to see Mr. Crawford at Sherwell on his way up to Mahableshwar?—No.

On any other occasion besides the one you have spoken of, have you seen Mr. Crawford at a Travellers' Bungalow?—I do not remember.

Have you ever been to see Lord Reay at Sherwell?—I did last year; but not this.

Have you seen the Duke of Connaught at Sherwell?—I do not think that he halted there on his way.

On this occasion would you have gone to see Mr. Crawford if you had not received previous intimation?—Yes. In his capacity as Commissioner.

What ceremonies had you to perform?—I only dined at the Mamlatdar's, and he made out a bill. Through that I can fix the date.

Did you expect to be repaid the Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Crawford?—As the sum was forcibly got out of me I do not expect it. I did not expect it at the time.

Why did you call Yaderao?—I said that some haggling was going on between me and the Sahib about money, and as he knew the Sahib I asked him to intercede for me.

Did Hanmantrao say anything?—Yes, both he and Yaderao said I would have to pay.

Ram Bag is a bungalow just outside the city?—Yes. It is meant to accommodate European gentlemen.

By the Court: Was your meeting with Mr. Lee-Warner at Ram Bag the first communication you had with him about this matter?—Yes.

Keshavrao Vishnoo Deshpande was called and examined by Mr. Latham.

You are the Pant Sachive's Karkoon at Poona?—Yes.

Has the Pant Sachive a banking account with a Poona firm?—Yes, with Antajee Keshao Sathe. I see Ex: C. X. I, received it last year on the 6th of September.

On receiving it what did you do?—I brought rupees from Sathe's firm.

How many?—Rs. 10,000.

In what form did you bring the money?—In the form of cash.

Did you bring it from Sathe's house or his shop?—From Sathe's house.

On what day?—On the 6th September.

Is there a current account kept between the Pant and Sathe's firm?—Yes, there is a book in which the account is entered.

In whose custody is that book kept?—In mine.

Whenever money is paid in or paid out is the book signed by a member of the firm?—This book contains the signature of Antajee Sathe. He signs whenever he receives money from me.

What does he do when he pays money to you?—He makes an entry, and states to whom the money was paid. Antajee has another book with him in which I sign on such occasions.

At page 610 is the payment of Rs. 10,000 entered?—Yes.

In which other book has that been entered?—In my day book. (Book produced.)

When did you inform the Pant of having drawn the money?—In the morning.

What did he do?—He told me to get notes.

Did you do so?—Yes.

How did you set about getting those notes?—I went to Sathe's shop. I told some one at the shop that I wanted notes. He said he would let me have it in the afternoon.

Did he do so?—Yes.

For the whole?—No. For about 8 or 9 thousand rupees.

What did you do with the notes and cash?—I brought it to my house.

Is that the Pant's palace?—Yes.

What was next done?—I counted the notes.

Alone?—No. Sadashiv Golabrao assisted me in doing so.

What is he?—A Karkoon in the employ of the Pant Sahib.

Did any one come in while you were at that work?—I do not remember. The counting was not finished that day. It was finished by 9 or 10 o'clock next morning. At the time I handed over the money to the Pant there were all notes. I gave them to the Pant between ten and twelve o'clock. I took one note from Dada Sahib Phatak. The notes were tied up in one bundle when I gave them to the Pant. There was no one present when I did so. He took the bundle of notes from me and told me to leave. I do not know what he afterwards did with them. At that time no order was given to me. I did not make an entry in my book on the day I paid the money to the Pant. I afterwards received this order in writing. (Order put in Exhibit C. Z.) I received it on the 8th September, sent it to Bhore and got it back on the 11th. In consequence of this order I wrote out a report in duplicate and handed them over to the Pant when he was about to leave for Bhore. This is one of the duplicate reports I wrote out. (Report put in.) One was returned to me as my voucher. This is the other which was kept at Bhore.

Did you give any money to be taken to Bhore on the 17th?—No.

Turn to your day book, pages 15 and 16. You see the debit begins Rs. 10,000 paid to the Chief?—Yes. (Book put in).

From the 6th to the 17th September is that item shown every day?—Yes. This is the Poona book. There is a sub-heading entitled "remittances to the Chief." Under that heading I find Rs. 10,000 on the 14th September.

Why does this book give the 14th while the day book shows the 17th?—It is a clerical error, and it ought to be the 17th. The Karkoon under me writes the ledger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—

Are the entries in the day book in your writing?—Mostly so; sometimes another person writes when I am away.

Are the entries D F in your writing?—Yes.

Is the balance carried forward on the 7th September?—No. Nor are there any entries till the 11th.

On the 11th September what was the balance?—Rs. 14,847-11-7.

Are the entries on that day in your writing?—Yes.

Are there any disbursements on that day?—No. The receipts are Rs. 3,900, Rs. 125, and Rs. 50.

Where were they received from?—Rs. 3,900 was received from K. G. Parke, Mamlatdar of Prant Gangthudi.

Were the entries of that day signed by you?—Yes.

You are responsible for all the money entered over your signature?—Yes.

Is the cash counted at the end of the day by any person?—By me. There is no one to check the money each day; but at the end of the year a man does.

Were there any accounts on the 12th and 13th?—No.

On the 14th you begin with what balance?—Rs. 18,922-11-7.

Were there any receipts on that day?—No.

Disbursments?—Rs. 1,500.

Was the balance drawn at the end of the day?—Yes.

Was that signed by any one?—Yes, by me and by the examiner of the accounts.

Did he examine the accounts that day?—Yes.

Does he certify the balance to be correct?—Yes.

Where there any balances shown on the 15th and 16th?—No.

(Mr. Inverarity put in the entries for the 14th September.)

If Rs. 10,000 was not there you could not have had a balance of Rs. 17,000?—No. At the time of examining the accounts the Karkoon asked me where the Rs. 10,000 was, and I told him it was with the Pant. I told him to satisfy himself about that and then to give me a certificate.

Is that in your writing that the money had been sent to the Sircar Sowari on the 17th?—Yes.

Then, that is a false entry?—No. On the 7th September I handed over Rs. 10,000 to Pant Sahib. On that day no entry was made; but on the 17th when I handed over the report.

Why did you say you sent it to the Sircar Sowari on the 17th when you had given it to the Pant on the 7th?—My master had the money with him, and I had only to give in a report. I have no reason to give for having said this.

By your book it appears that you send large sums to Bhore?—Yes.

You sent Rs. 11,000 in January 1888?—Yes.

Rs. 10,300 in March 1888?—Yes.

Have you a ledger for the previous year?—Yes, I shall look for it and bring it.

By Mr. Latham: D. G. embodies the substance of this order. The reason the accounts were taken before the end of the year was because I tried to have them finished before the Chief left for Bhore.

Narsoo Cassinath Sathe was the next witness called, and in his examination by Mr. Jardine stated:—I am one of the heads of the firm of Antaji Keshav Sathe. We carry on business as bankers in Poona. The Pant Sachive has an account with our firm. I know the last witness, Keshav Vishnoo, the Karkoon. I remember him coming to me in September of last year. He came to ask for Rs. 10,000. I paid him Rs. 10,000. I paid him the money in cash. He came at 6 p.m., and then again at 10 a.m. The last time he came to my shop he said he wanted the cash changed into notes. I told him that I would see what notes I had and that he should call in about four hours, and I would give him the notes I had. I also told him I would get notes from elsewhere and make up the amount. He came again later on, and I gave him notes to the extent of about seven or eight thousand rupees. I have my books here in which entries have been made. I produce my day book. At page 444 under date 6th September there is a debit entry for Rs. 10,000. (Book put in). In the ledger at page 118 is the entry duly posted. I had notes for Rs. 1,225 on the evening previous to the day on which I gave the Karkoon the notes. On the evening of the 6th the entry is "notes none," D. E. is signed by my brother Vishnoo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:

Have you got the numbers of the notes you gave Keshao?—No, nor do I know them.

Your accounts were kept according to the Gujerati year?—Yes.

See what sums you gave Keshao before September?—Rs. 1,22,781 is the total till then.

At the beginning of the year the balance was in favour of Keshao?—Yes.

The whole of the Rs. 1,22,781 was drawn in the year?—Yes.

Mr. Latham: Do you know that this account is the *khasgi watan* account?—I do not know.

Francis Pies was called and examined by Mr. Latham. He said:—I am the messman at the Sherwell Travellers' bungalow. I have been so for 15 years. I know Mr. Crawford by sight. He was at the bungalow in April 1887. He was there twice in April. The first time must have been the 12th or 13th. He was going up to Mahableshwar on the first occasion. This is the register of the travellers at the bungalow. Mr. Crawford did not remain there all night. He arrived there again on the 18th, when Mr. Crawford returned from Mahableshwar he had his dinner there. The Pant supplied provisions. I cannot tell who brought them. The Mamlutdar told me that Mr. Crawford was coming. Mr. Crawford arrived about five or six p.m. The Mamlutdar, Vakil, Karbari, and Foujdar came to see him. The Pant Sahib also came about half-past six or seven. The Pant had many people with him. The Karbari, Foujdar, and Mamlutdar were with the Pant Saheb. The Karbari is called Dada Saheb. The Pant saw Mr. Crawford. They met on the verandah of the bungalow. I do not know whether it was before or after dinner. I do not know whether they remained there or not. Mr. Crawford left that same night at about 8 or 9 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:

Does the Pant come often to see Sahibs of distinction?—He sometimes comes.

Does he come to see Lord Reay?—Yes. I know Lord Reay.

Do you mean to say that you, a messman, with a great number of people passing through, can call to mind the occasion on which a certain man passed through 18 months ago?—Yes.

Did you put chairs in the compound for the people who came with the Pant?—No. There are only 20 chairs in the bungalow. (Laughter.)

Did you see any one sitting on a chair in the compound?—No.

How long was the Pant in the bungalow?—About half an hour.

Did all the other people go away with him?—Yes.

What makes you remember that it was when Mr. Crawford was coming from Mahableshwar that the Pant saw him?—Because on that day the Sahib gave me two rupees. (Laughter).

When he *went* to Mahableshwar did he dine?—No.

In June did the Pant come to see him again?—No.

Shridar Trimbak was next called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said:—I am the potnis or treasurer at Bhore. I remember the Pant's visit to Poona in the monsoon of last year. I did not accompany him. I remember the Pant returned to Bhore. After he returned he made certain entries with respect to Rs. 10,000. I turn to page 68 of the day book kept at Bhore and find an entry for Rs. 10,000. The entry is made by a Karkoon named Balaji, and signed by me. The payment was made by me. This report No. 72 refers to an entry. Rs. 10,000 was paid to me, on the day that entry was made, by my master. I cannot say that money was brought from Poona. I did not mention the name of the person from whom I got the money as it was handed over to me by the Pant himself. I have got that entry posted in the ledger in due course. It is posted at page 28. (Mr. Jardine put in the deposit account of the *khasgi watan* for the month of September 1887). Rs. 10,000 appears on both sides of the account. When an amount is received, it is credited at that time; there are no means of knowing to what the money should be credited; but when the adjustments come they are credited to the proper places.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: The Poona Karkoon sends me a full account every month. This shows the amounts in the hands of the Poona Karkoon or Sathe's firm. I enter those in the book at Bhore. They do not at all affect the cash balance at Bhore. The Poona Bank does not remit any money, but only shows the account. That account you showed is not copied from that part of the day book in which the Poona entry appears. I find that on the 16th January there is a credit entry of Rs. 11,000 in the Poona book. That entry shows that that money was remitted in consequence of an order. It is entered in the same manner as the Rs. 10,000. The opening balance on the day the Rs. 11,000 was paid in was 28,000.

The Court adjourned at 4-45 p.m.

A TRAGEDY AT COLOMBO.

THE tragic end of an Australian who had absconded is reported to have occurred at Colombo on the 3rd instant. It appears a telegram was received from the Governor of New South Wales, intimating that there was on board the N. D. L. "Honenstaufen" a passenger named Strathallan Drummond, who was charged with misappropriating Government securities to the extent of £6,500 and requiring his arrest; the telegram also gave a description of the absconder who took his passage under the name of "Setun." Detective Inspector Trevena was kept on the look out for the arrival of the vessel, and he was provided with a letter from the German Consul to the Captain of the vessel. As soon as she came in the Detective went on board, and the Captain on learning his errand pointing out Seton's cabin. The detective knocked at the door, and the curtains were immediately drawn aside by the occupant, who was dressing. The detective stepped in, told Seton who he was, and what he wanted. The man appeared to take his arrest very coolly, giving an explanation to the effect that he got a cheque for £6,000 from his wife some months ago, and deposited it to his own credit in the City Bank, Sydney, as a fixed deposit. According to his own statement, he had been living a free and fast sort of life lately, and having become involved he wished to clear out, and therefore drew the money out of the bank and embarked on board the German steamer. The prisoner's property, a heavy trunk, contained six bags of gold, five of them containing £1,000 each, and the sixth £950, the prisoner explaining that he had taken £50 from it for his passage money to Southampton.

In appearance he was, according to a Colombo paper, a little stout man with a beard of apparently only a few weeks growth. According to the information the police had received he was clean shaven when he left Australia. The prisoner offered no resistance, and on landing was taken to the offices of the Police Superintendent at the Maradana head quarters. While there he complained of feeling ill and seemed to have taken his arrest badly. The money, &c., were delivered over to the new O. B. C. office, where the Police Superintendent, the detective, and the prisoner went, and when at the Bank "Seton" again complained of feeling sick, and on coming away from the bank he was allowed to go with the detective to the harbour police station instead of being taken all the way back to the head quarters at Maradana. Here he sat down in a long sleeve cha , and appeared to get worse. He asked the detective to be kind to him and put his arms round his neck like a child. The detective offered to get him something to drink—either tea, or coffee, or brandy, but he refused to take anything. He vomitted slightly. Then he lay motionless and began to change colour. Inspector Trevena tried in vain to restore him, but finding his efforts fruitless he despatched messengers to the Superintendent at head quarters, and afterwars went himself, leaving the prisoner, apparently dead, in the care of a sergeant. A doctor was brought in, and he pronounced the prisoner dead. A *post mortem* examination having been held, the cause of death was said to be apoplexy.

MADRAS.

CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUM BUILDINGS.—In July last year, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 in aid of repairs to the Civil Orphan Asylum Buildings at Madras, and, on necessity being shown, promised a similar grant in the current year. Proposals were subsequently made for the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 14,645 on new work, and Rs. 13,000 on repairs. It was suggested that the Government should take over the out-houses and Secretary's quarters with the land attached at a valuation of 7,000, and that if the grant asked for by Government still appeared too high, the Apothecary's quarters, valued at Rs. 5,500, should also be taken over by Government. Government remark, with reference to the above, that instead of providing quarters for the hospital nurse in the old church, it would be better to provide them in building the girls' hospital. Government further pointed out that a further saving of Rs. 5,000 could be effected by dispensing with the proposed new bakery, the necessity for which was not admitted by Government, thus reducing the cost of proposed works from Rs. 27,645 to Rs. 21,445. The Government now say they are not prepared to purchase the Apothecary's quartes building, but will take over Nos. 20 and 21 at a valuation of Rs. 7,000. Allowing for the grant of Rs. 6,000 previously made, a further sum of Rs. 8,445 would be needed to admit of the proposals of the Asylum authorities being carried out. The Superintending Engineer has been authorised to proceed with the works accordingly, and to complete them as soon as possible.—*Times*.

BENGAL.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of death registered dur ing the week ending 3rd November was 234, against 256 and 236 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 9; there were 54 deaths from cholera, against 46 and 39 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 32. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 68 and 18, respectively, against 70 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·1 per mile per annum, against 28·7, the mean of the last five years.

ACCIDENT ON THE DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.—Another serious trolly accident occurred on this line to the mail service trolly that left Darjeeling on Thursday to catch the mail train at Teendaria. The trolly was late in leaving Darjeeling, Dr. and Mrs. O'Connell Raye, and another gentleman being passengers. At Ghoom, Mr. Butler, of Tirhoot, and Mr. J. F. Macleod, of Lallseriah, joined the party, and all went well till they reached the 39th mile, between Toon and Kurreong; here, whilst the trolly was going at at high rate of speed, the men in charge applied the brake just as they were rounding a sharp curve, with the result that the trolly was shot off the line, and fell over the khud, both trolly and passengers falling some 60 feet before their descent was stopped by some scrub jungle growing on the incline. The man in charge of the trolly was somewhat seriously hurt, and Mr. Butler is believed to have fractured two ribs. Mrs. Raye was extricated from underneath the trolly, with her hands and face somewhat scratched, and naturally greatly shaken, but otherwise unhurt. Mr. Macleod, who is a Post Master, in the act of falling also got a few scratches and bruises, but appeared at the races on Saturday, otherwise none the worse. A down goods train that arrived on the scene shortly after the accident took the party on to Kurseong, where Dr. and Mrs. Raye took passage in another trolly and caught the mail at Teendaria, Messrs. Macleod and Butler remaining at the Clarendon till the following day. Almost the only serious accidents on this mountain line have occurred to passengers proceeding by trolly, and if the trolly service is to be continued, it would be as well to enforce its being worked as a train service to time, so as to ensure the man in charge not proceeding above a certain speed. Another mistake that passengers often make is to load the back of the trolly with luggage, so that its fore part is easily derailed. It is probable that a combination of both these mistakes, together with the application of the brake just as the trolly was passing a sharp curve, caused the accident described, as the permanent way where the trolly left the line was found to be in perfect order.—*Daily News*.

CHINESE CONTEMPT FOR FOREIGNERS.

IT is difficult for the European traveller who visits the city of Canton for the first time, says a writer in the *North China Mail*, to realise the fact that this Chinese emporium has enjoyed regular intercourse with Europeans for a period of more than 360 years. During much the greater part of that time, there was very little in the conduct of any Western nation in its dealings with the Chinese, of which we have any reason to be proud. The normal attitude of the Chinese towards the people of other lands who chose to come to China, for any purpose whatever, has been the attitude of the ancient Greeks to every nation not Grecian, to consider and to treat them as 'barbarians.'

No very extended or intimate acquaintance with the Chinese people is needed, he proceeds, however, to convince any candid observer that the present

GERMAN STATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

It may be useful, writes a home paper in connexion with the present crisis in East Africa, to note what the Germans have actually done to establish themselves in that region, and to estimate the probable extent of their losses owing to the rising of the natives against them.

The first expedition with the deliberate view to the acquisition of territory was, we believe, that which left Berlin on October 1, 1884, under the leadership of Dr. Peters, accompanied by Dr. Juhlke, Count Pfeil, and a merchant, Herr Otto. The result of this was the acquisition by treaty with the native rulers of the territories known as Usagra, Nguru, Useguha, and Ukami, lying just inside the coast opposite Zanzibar, and watered by the River Wami. The attention of German traders had probably been directed to this region owing to the fact that a German scientific expedition had been stationed in Usagara for some time, and there had done good work. Count Pfeil had, however, been making preparations for some time previously; for the headquarters of the German East Africa Company were established at Zanzibar in January, 1884. The immediate result of the extensive acquisition referred to was the foundation of a station factory and plantation at Sima (hence called Simaberg) on the Upper Wimi, in the heart of the Usagara, about 160 miles in a direct line from the coast. Here a substantial stone dwelling-house was erected with stalls for cattle and other buildings. An experimental garden was laid out, and nearly all tropical and European useful plants were grown; the tobacco specially was reported to be of good quality. The station possessed oxen and asses, about 50 goats, pigs, and over 100 fowls. Some 30 natives worked on the station daily. Almost opposite Sima, on the south side of the river, is Kiota, a station or factory, founded in June, 1885, with a black overseer, about a dozen native labourers, a large dwelling house and outbuildings. The chief culture is cotton.

DR. JUHLKE'S EXPEDITION.

The next important expedition was that to Kilima Njaro, under Dr. Juhlke and Lieutenant Weiss, which left Zanzibar in May, 1885. It succeeded in acquiring, in the usual way, Usambara, Bondei, Pare, Arusha, Chagga, Kahe, and Ugono, all lying on the south side of the line now recognized as dividing the spheres of England and Germany. One of the chief stations founded here, April, 1886, is that of Korogwe, in Usambara, on the river Pangani, presided over by two white men. There are two dwelling houses, a store stalls for cattle, several labourers, houses and other buildings. Among the crops which have been cultivated are maize, sweet potatoes, bananas, cocos, and beans. There was also a stock of cows, sheep, and goats.

COUNT PFEIL.

In June, 1885, Count Pfeil accquired the Khutu country, on the south-east of Usagara, and in September of the same year Lieutenant Schmidt succeeded in annexing Usaramo, the large country lying between Khutu and the coast, and containing the important harbour of Dar-es-Salaam. In this country at least three stations have been founded. Dunda, on the River Kingani, about ten miles from the coast, was taken possession of by Lieutenant Kreuzler in March, 1886, and with him were three other whites. They gave occupation daily to over 60 natives, and had erected dwelling houses, magazines, native houses, smithy, and other buildings; and about 400 acres were planted with rice maize, potatoes, sugar-cane, beans, cotton, tobacco, and other things. There were several head of cattle, and considerable numbers of sheep, goats, fowls, pigs, and asses. Some 15 or 20 miles further up the river is Madimola station, founded in April, 1886, by Baron von St. Paul-Illaire, with a staff of three whites. Some 50 workers were employed daily, nearly 100 acres having been planted with tobacco, cotton, rice, and maize. Another 20 miles or so up the Kingani comes Usangala station, founded in May, 1886, by Lieutenant von Zelewski, with two other whites. Employment was found for about 50 natives on about 80 acres of land, growing cotton, tobacco, beans, and maize. There were dwelling houses, native huts, and stalls for asses, sheep and cattle.

Starting from Sima in November, 1885, Count Pfeil and Lieutenant Schluter profess to have acquired nearly the whole region between the districts just referred to and Lake Nyassa and the Rovuma river in the south; but the acquisition has been little more than nominal, as no attempt seems to have been made at planting stations.

NORTH-EAST AFRICA.

Turning to the north-east of Africa, we find in September, 1885, that Lieutenant von Anderten is said to have annexed the whole of the Somali coast from west of Cape Guardafui south to Warsheik: but there is now no German claim to this region. The region round the mouth of the Wabushi river to the north of Witu was occupied by Dr. Juhlke in the middle of 1886, and there was founded the station of Hohenzollern, where were several white men. Dr. Juhlke himself, it will be remembered, was shortly after assassinated.

In July, 1886, the Lieutenant von Anderten mentioned above founded the station of Petersnohe, near Mbufine, about 100 miles from the coast on the river Wami. Two white men were in charge of it, with about 40 workpeople. There was quite a number of buildings for various purposes. Some 50 acres were planted with rice, cotton, maize, beans, banana, &c., while there was a considerable stock of cattle, sheep, goats, asses, and other domestic animals. The same enterprising lieutenant in the end of 1886 planted a station at Tanganiko, on the coast to the north of Mombasa, and now within British territory. About half-a dozen white men were to be stationed here, but it does not seem as if the enterprise had come to anything. In November, 1886, another station was founded at Mafi, on the Pangani, further up the river than Korogwe, while the town of Pangani, or Kekogwe itself became one of the head stations of the company, and a considerable area was planted with rice and cotton seed. Further from the river is Deutschenof, where over 50, 000 tobacco plants had been put into the ground; and this, when Dr. Peters visited it some months ago, was in a most flourishing condition. Still another station, Lewa, has been founded in Usambara, and there considerable progress had been made with tobacco culture; while several Germans have planted themselves on the slopes and in the vicinity of Kalima-Njaro.

These are the leading stations of the German East Africa Company, all of which will probably be ruined for a time at least by the unfortunate outbreak of the natives. The leading organ of German foreign commerce insists that it is absurd for private companies to expect that whenever they make a blunder the German fleet must be called on to support them; and that the only effective method of creating a German colonial empire is for the Imperial Government to take into its own hands the administration of the extensive territories which have been acquired by private enterprise.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE REVISION QUESTION.

General Boulanger on Wednesday, 24th ult., explained his views on the Revision question to the Commettee of the Chamber. He desires a Constituent Assembly for the revision of the Constitution; he would vote for the suppression of the presidency of the Republic; would establish the responsibility of all State functionaries, and would deprive soldiers of the right to vote. The General was very closely examined by the Committee. He was asked how he could be sure, if the present Chamber were dissolved, that its successor would be more favourable to Revision; and if it were what it could do when still confronted by the Senate. General Boulanger's reply was that a new Chamber would exert such pressure on the Senate that the latter would agree to revision.

Being asked how he would deal with the President, he said that the Assembly might if necessary depose the President, for otherwise the presidency would be a dictatorship. On this a member remarked that if the Assembly elected the President, it could of course depose him; but if universal suffrage elected him, to whom could he be made responsible? General Boulanger replied that he wished for responsibility from top to bottom, from the President to the humblest official. M. Labordere remarked that the General's system made responsibility an empty word, just as Napoleon III. pretended to be responsible to the nation, yet monopolized the right of convening the nation for a vote. 'These are mere details,' replied the General. Questioned as to Church and State, the General replied that this was a matter for the country to decide. Pressed as to his own opinion on the separation of Church and State, he declined to answer. He declared that he would abolish the Senate. M. Mesureur inquired what would be the duty of Republicans if the Constituent Assembly restored to the Monarchy, and the General asked what his questioner would do; but if the Monarchy did not ensure the free exercise of universal suffrage, he, like the Republicans, should regard insurrection as a sacred duty.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying teadency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I steamer Lalpoora, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

The steamer Khiwa, 1,452 tons, Captain E W Crewe cleared last evening for Mauritius with a genera, cargo and 225 passengers on deck.

The Asiatic steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain, J Carson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta and the coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Barawa, Captain E Elson, arrived in Bombay last evening from Zanzibar with a general cargo and Dr C Beaumont, as a cabin and thirty-seven deck passengers.

The B I steamer Chilka 1,450 tons, Captain H Gunning, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Moulmein (Nov. 3) with a cargo of timber, and Messrs. J Milahill and J Liddy, as cabin passengers.

The coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain C J Baker, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Cuth Mandvie and the coast ports with a general cargo, and Colonel Strong, as a cabin and 525 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. I. Head	1968	J. McCalment ..	A	John M. Heyn.
,, Venetia	1726	F. Cole.....	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Othello	1934	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Graham..	1911	Alexanderson ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, China	1391	Billings	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray.....	K	SirC.Forbes&Co
,,WernethHall	2696	T. S. H. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Mt. Lebanon	1555	E. Ellcott	1	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	2	E. Bates & Co.
,, Khiva	1419	Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Lombardy ..	1571	C. F. Preston ..	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Hydaspes ...	1899	W.E. Thompson	6	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Berenice.....	1707	F. Egger.....	7	Ovon Haffir.
,, Stura	1416	L. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.
,, Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	17	H. C. Joosub.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Peshwa (s).....	Carson.....	Calcutta and Coast.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning.....	Moulmein, Nov. 3.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Nov. 13.
	Barawa (s).....	Elson	Zanzibar, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Coconada (s)	Rothwell ..	Marmagoa, &c.
	China (s)	Billings	Dunkirk.
	Lalpoora (s).....	Livingstone.	Galle.
	Khiva (s)	Crewe	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Idar, for Hull.
,, Clan Graham, for Liverpool.
,, Taif, for Jedda.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
Schooner Marie, for Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.
ARRIVALS.
9 Navigator s .....Woodcock...Liverpool, Oct. 3.
10 Manora s .....Turner.....London, Oct. 4.
DEPARTURES.
November 9.—Steamers Euphrates, Brankelow, Shah jehan, Juno and Wardha.
November 10.—Steamer Lisnacrieve. Ship Dundee.

MADRAS.

Nov.
ARRIVALS.
10 M. Mesnatchy s.... ..... Singapore.
Mirzapore s .... London.
11 Malda s .... Bombay.
Himalaya s .... Calcutta.
Lawada s .... South to North.
12 Nurjahan s .... Bombay.
Clan Ranald s..... ..... Coconada.
Nov. DEPARTURES.
8 Scindia s .... Negapatam.
10 Clan Matheson s .. .. Calcutta.
Mirzapore s..... ..... Calcutta.
Bhundara s..... ..... Calcutta.
M. Mesnatchy s.... ..... Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS—November 14.

For Liverpool.

Iran s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts castor seed, Warden and Co.

City of Canterbury s—84 bales hemp, Thomas H Moore and Co.

Clan Graham s—39,204 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 343 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Arcadia s—90 cwts olibanum, R Datoo; 15 cases olibanum and peacock feathers, B Sajan; 6 cwts ivory, P Khooshall; 5 cases peacock feathers, W Gangji; 158 cwts gum, D Chaganlal; 15 cwts ivory, E Passeani.

Drumberlie s—125 cwts cloves, W and A Graham and Co; 25 cwts cloves, B and A Hormarji; 8,490 cwts millbones, K Mamed; 4,000 cwts millbones, N Essa; 125 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 65 cwts gum, K Bhowanidas.

Huzara s—15 cwts ivory, M Harishanker.

For Hull.

Othello s—5,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Innishowen Head s—4,500 cwts wheat, 650 cwts buffalo horn, R Caderbhai; 315 cwts tortoise shells, Volkart Bros.

Mt Lebanon s—3,000 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Marseilles.

Werneth Hall s—450 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts poppy seed and 500 cwts mowda seed, C C Jassawalla; 36 cwts myrabolums, J L Kersden.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—950 bags rice, The Cooper Lg Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Imperator s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Suez.

Imperator s—165 cwts pepper, E L Moolchand.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s—30 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—25 bales yarn, E Lathem and Co; 50 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

Stura s—25 bales twist, P Edalji and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—36 chests opium, S J David and Co; 28 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 27 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

Stura s—137 cwts olibanum and one case peacock feathers, Y L Ching; 25 bales twist, D Dwarkadas; 70 bales twist, V Poonjabhai; 28 chests opium, K Harnandrai.

For Calcutta.

Madura s—56 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th November, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·915
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind.*..N, ENE, E, ENE, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in hours'	236

*From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 12.

Phillips, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Bareilly.

November 13.

Elliot, Major, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

Fawcett, Surgeon Major, 1st Madras Pioneers, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

November 14.

Prest, Lieut, Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Black Mt. Expedition.

Bainbridge, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Saugor.

Tracey, Captain, R A, on sick leave, from Chakrata.

Webb, Lieut, Leicester Regt, from Lucknow.

Baker, Major, Suffolk Regt, from Black Mt Expdn

Davis, Vet Surgn, Madras, from Secunderabad.

Fenton, Major, D A Q M G, Madras, on way, to England, from Mandalay.

Estridge, Lieut, The Queen's Regt, going home on leave, from Umballa.

Helyar, Capt, Royal Warwick going home, from Jabbulpore.

Bethune, Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, to home, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

Burt, Vet Surgeon, Bengal, to go home, on sick leave, from Barrackpore.

Harward, Captain, A P D, Bengal, to go home, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

Tarrant, Dy Surgn Genl, Madras, on tour, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—November 13.

Whistler, Lieut, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Denapore.

Mallins, Major, R A, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, November 15, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday, the 17th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose.

2. Until further orders the pouches will be worn on the right side instead of at the back of the waist-belt as heretofore.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

3. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Saturday next, at 6-45 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY

Captain Arthur Leslie, Officiating Commandant.

Bombay, November 15, 1888.

1. Major Roughton having returned from leave resumes Command of the Battery from this date.

2. Gun Drill in the Arsenal Compound at 6-30 a.m. to-day.

3. Squad drill in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m.

4. Class for instruction in the 12-5 " and 9" guns this evening at 9 p.m.

5. An Instructor will attend at Coorla on Wednesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m. for Class firing.

6. In lieu of the heavy gun drill ordered for Saturday next, the Battery will proceed on the afternoon of that day to Coorla for Class firing. An Instructor will attend at the Victoria Terminus from 3-15 to 4-25 p.m. (Bombay time) to pay fares. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-0, 4 and 4-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. Members proceeding from Byculla will have their fares refunded on application. Upon conclusion of the Class firing light refreshments will be provided, and the Battery will return by March route to Parell, from whence conveyance will be provided to Bombay. Helmets, arms, and accouterments to be worn.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt. and Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT—November 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley)

Testamentary and Intesttae Jurisdiction.

7-88—Little, S, F, and N—Bai Hoorbai vs Ally Mahomed Peer Mahomed—Tobin and R. For dismissal.

3-88—Janardhan G—Mathoorabai vs Harischundra Moroba—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

4-88—Little, S, F and N—Jamnabai vs Dewchund Kessowji—Jefferson, S, D, and K.

5-88—Wadia and G—Jerbai vs Navazbai—Little S, F and N.

Long Cause.

506-87—Macfarlane, E, and H—Gopal Thackersey and others vs Thackersey Moorarji and others—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

For consent decree.

311-88—Payne, G, and S—C Lowe and another vs W H Nebel.—Craigie, L and O.

51-88—Payne, G and S—A de Ronbaix and others vs Aga Haji Abdool Rehman Shiraji—Craigie L and O.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

484-87—Wadia and G—Pashotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherbai—Nanu and H—Part heard.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co., Ld., in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W Co, Ld in liquidation, by the Court. Tobin and R, Joosub Haji Ahmed, claimant. Craigie, L, and O, Ardesir, H, and D, for liquidators.

Long Causes.

258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjewandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji.—Bomonji and H—Part heard.

88-88—Little, S, F, and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt, CSI, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh—Macfarlane, E, and H.

25-88—A F Turner—Yesseebai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao H.

470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai,—Little S F, and N.

127-88—D S Garud—Jewandas Haridas vs Bharmul Ruttonsey and another—Hore, C, and B.

188-88—Jefferson, B and D, for pauper—Bai Maneck vs Thucker Nanji Dewram—Mansuklal and D.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

54-85—Nanu and H—Meherbai vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewalla—Ardesir, H, and D.

112-74—J C Cama—Yesterbai and another vs Abraham Moses Oomedker and others—M,B,B,M, H K, and P, G and S.

188-87—Ardesir, H, and D—Dhurumsi Purshotum and another vs Chaturbhoy Hemraj.

362-85—Ardesir, H, and D—Sherbanoo vs Sonbai and other—N and H, M L, T D and C, Payne, G, and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

142-84—H. Bicknell—Rahimabai vs. Haji Abdool Latif bin Hajiani and another—Tyabji and D. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-88—Payne, G and S,—G, G, Volkart and others vs Khimchund Ishwardas—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

242-88—Tyabji and D—Khimchund Iswardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G, and S (S.C)

176-88—Macfarlane, E, and H—Purwatibai vs. Sadanund Essoba and another—Hore, C, and B.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thucker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs. Thomas Rogers—Winter, B, and B.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Baboo Shenday vs. Thucker Jeewa Visram—Mansuklal and D.

199-88—T. A. Bland.—Byramji Boroonji vs. Ballaji Juggonath Kotari.—Tyebji and D.

277-81—Little, S. and N.—Dayal Ludha vs Tejpal Godoo and others—Payne, G, and S.

187-88—D S Garud, for pauper—Gunput Jugonnath vs Jugonnath Vithoba and others—Payne G, and S.

280-88—Mansuklal and D—Peerbhoy Nathoo vs Kalidas Monoridas and another—Mirza, H K.

243-88—In person,—Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed vs Muljibhai Rahim and others,—In person, and Thakurdas, D, and C.

264-88—Hore, C, and B—Gaynoo Ramji vs Luxmon Khundooji—J C Cama.

202-88—Payne, G, and S—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Ebrahimbhoy Kurmali,—Mansukla, and D.

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Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	95
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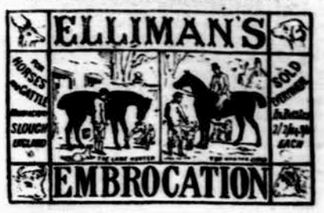

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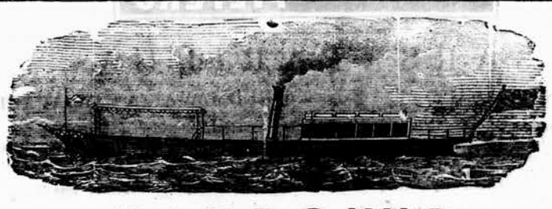

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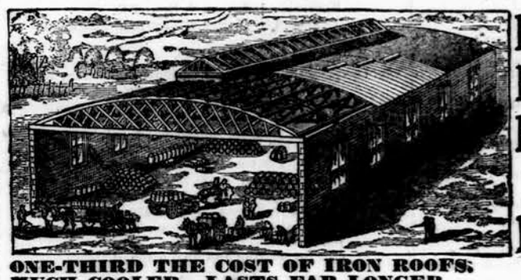

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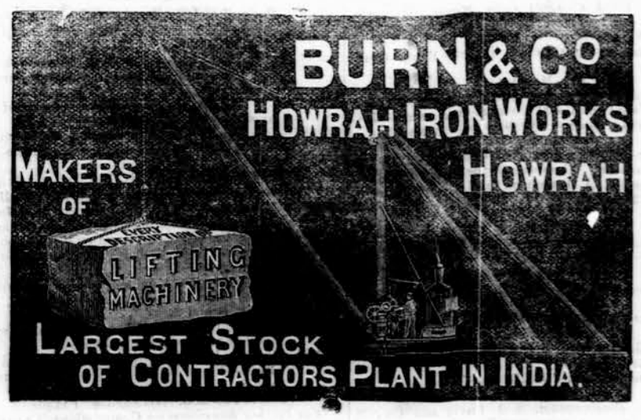

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